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NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with the exception of a dozen, excepting the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight pages, filled with interesting reading—political, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable features—such as many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men. \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies of newspaper, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing

WELCOME TO SERVICE MEN

In spite of the heavy downpour of rain which continued all day Wednesday with scarcely a break, Newport's welcome to her returned sailors and soldiers was a notable one. On account of the weather, the spectacular feature of the day, which was to have been the parade, had to be omitted, but the men did not mind this and seemed to thoroughly enjoy the day at the Beach.

It had been planned to have the men make a short street parade, starting from Equality Park, but the committee early decided that the rain was too heavy to permit this. Many of the men gathered at the City Hall, where wreaths were placed on the memorial tablet on the lawn, and prayer was offered. Cars were then in readiness to take the men to the Beach and they were soon filled while others who were unable to attend the brief exercises at the tablet, went to the Beach in any manner that suited them. Many persons had hoped to see the returned soldiers on parade, but this was found to be impossible.

Soon after the party had arrived

at the Beach, dinner was served by the Beach management, the menu being an excellent one and the gift of the Beach Association to the returned men. At the head table were seated state and city officers and members of the general committee, including Governor Beeckman, Mayor Mahoney, Congressman Burdick, Senator Levy, and others. After the dinner was finished the party adjourned to the Convention Hall, where addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Mahoney, Governor Beeckman and Congressman Burdick. A number of boxing matches were then put on, the feature being the appearance of Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion of the United States, who caused his opponent to throw up the sponge after the third round.

There was plenty of amusement for the men during the afternoon and evening, the Victory Dance being the attraction in the dance hall, while vaudeville turns were presented in the Convention Hall. There were enough persons present to keep both rooms well filled at all times.

The returned veterans turned out in large numbers for the welcome festivities, and there was also a goodly number of yeowomen present, who seemed to enjoy the dinner and the consequent festivities as much as did the men. The success of the affair was entirely due to the untiring efforts of the general committee, headed by Mayor Mahoney, and the finance committee, headed by Mr. Harry A. Titus. In his address after the dinner, Governor Beeckman made a hit by his declaration that he intended to have the next Legislature pass a resolution making a bonus for all the people who had been in the service during the war.

Judge Doran has granted the petition for the appointment of a temporary receiver for the Oak Street Bakery, pending a hearing on the merits of a petition brought by Francis J. Goldie, a member of the firm of Goldie & Elgar, proprietors of the bakery, in which he asks for an accounting and for an injunction restraining his partner from encumbering the business or in any way disposing of it. The petitioner claims that he has been in charge of the outside portion of the business, while his partner had had charge of the inside, and that although a large business had been done he has received no share of the profits. A hearing will be given in Providence on Aug. 6.

There was an animated discussion at the Newport Forum on Monday evening between Andre Courland, editor of the Workers' World, and Rev. J. H. Deming, rector of St. George's Church, following an address by the former on conditions in Russia. Mr. Deming took exceptions to some of the conclusions drawn by the speaker and urged the audience to refrain from Bolshevik tendencies, while commending the work of the labor unions in this country in securing better conditions for the workers. The president of the Forum is now trying to arrange a joint debate between the two.

Owing to a minor accident to the steamer Priscilla in New York a few days ago, there have been but three boats on the run between Fall River and New York, as the company has no spare boat when the double service is on. If conditions had continued as they were a few years ago, the company would have been building new steamers long ago. The Commonwealth was the last to go into service and as far as known there is no likelihood of a new steamer being built in the near future.

Congressman Clark Burdick has nominated for admission to West Point a Newport boy—Henry Charles Carey Koehne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Koehne, Jr. He is well known in Newport and was graduated from the Rogers High School last month.

Admiral William S. Sims of New York and Admiral Benson of Washington are to be given the permanent rank of full Admiral for life. Newport will rejoice at the distinction, which is merely the acknowledgment of merit.

Mr. Duncan A. Hazard has been elected an incorporator of the Savings Bank of Newport.

HEAVY PRECIPITATION

The weather of the past week has been such as to satisfy everybody's aspirations for rain for a long time to come. The water has come down in torrents for a large part of the time, interfering with all out-of-door activities and seriously handicapping the work of the farmers, who were anxious to get in their hay crops. The total rainfall this month promises to break all records for many years, and the ponds and streams show a marked contrast to this time last year when a serious water famine threatened the city with formidable consequences.

The rain has freshened up the grass and foliage wonderfully, and all vegetation is now looking fine. Whether it has caused root crops to rot is an open question, but on well drained land it is probable that no harm has been done. On boggy land there have doubtless been some losses. In spite of the heavy precipitation throughout the month, the water has not penetrated into the ground for a very great depth in ordinary cases.

All out-of-door amusement enterprises have suffered severely from the inclement weather. The Beach management was very fortunate in having a pleasant day last Sunday, in contrast to some other resorts, where the rain came down in torrents throughout the day. The weather bureau promises us a spell of pleasant weather, which will be much appreciated if it comes.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER

The sale of tickets for the dinner by the Young Men's Republican Club closed on Friday night, and it was expected that when the number was checked up there would be reservations for about 1,000 persons. All the arrangements have been made for the affair, which will take place at the Beach on Monday evening, Aug. 4th. The principal speaker will be Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is coming to Newport especially for this occasion. With Mrs. Roosevelt, he will be the guest of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman while in the city.

The dinner will be served by the Beach management in the large restaurant, and the menu will be an excellent one. Following the dinner there will be speeches, and dancing may be enjoyed later. It is the intention of the officers of the club to make this the greatest affair in the history of the organization.

The old Mayer residence on Washington street, which has been owned for a number of years by Mr. Frederick Cunningham of Boston, has been purchased by Mr. Thomas B. Connally. This is a valuable piece of property, and located in the most desirable section of the Point district. Mr. Cunningham has sometimes occupied it with his family during the summer months and sometimes it has been rented.

Advertisements for men on the Coddington Point and Gould Island jobs in the Boston papers have brought a number of men to Newport looking for work, but for some reason the contractor does not seem disposed to take them on at present. Some of the applicants have been practically stranded here, having only enough money to bring them to Newport.

Mr. R. Wallace Peckham of Middletown will return to France in a few days, to continue his work in the Y. M. C. A., which has been largely the teaching of American sports to the French youths. He finds that the French are beginning to take kindly to baseball, and it may soon become one of the popular sports in France. Miss Peckham will accompany him on the trip abroad.

Representative Clark Burdick of this city had an unusual honor conferred upon him, for a new member of the House, this week when he was called to the Speaker's chair to preside in the temporary absence of Speaker Gillette. Mr. Burdick has had a wide experience in parliamentary practice and made good in the Speaker's chair.

The survivors of the Ninth Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers came to Newport on Friday and had their annual reunion and dinner at the Beach. Mr. Jere L. Greene of this city is a member of this organization.

Congressman Clark Burdick has been in the city this week, having made a special trip to attend the reception to the returned veterans at the Beach on Wednesday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, the committee appointed some time ago to consider the condition of the Amity street pier reported that it was in an unsafe condition and should be closed to the public. The committee had made a careful study of the situation and found that the condition of the pier was due to its use by the government during the war when it was used by the Navy department without permission by the city. The attention of Captain Campbell had been called to the matter and he had endeavored to have an officer come here from Boston to look into it with the committee. Although this had not been done, a report from the Boston office stated that the pier was in a weakened condition when taken over by the Navy and that the government should not be held responsible for anything more than ordinary depreciation, suggesting the sum of \$20 a month rental during the time that the Navy used it. Inasmuch as the pier will have to be rebuilt, the committee did not think this an adequate amount. The board decided to continue the committee to take such action as they may deem advisable.

The other business to come before the meeting was principally routine, there being many applications for various forms of licenses, most of which were granted. A petition for a swinging pipe over the sidewalk to serve a gasoline stand on West Broadway was held for further investigation, the board being opposed to the granting of many of these permits.

THE 1919 DIRECTORY

The Sampson & Murdock Co. of Boston, who have published the Newport City Directory for many years, have brought out the 1919 edition, which is as complete and accurate as its predecessors. This corporation, pride themselves on the care and accuracy of their canvass of the city, which were granted after hearing. Dr. A. Chace Sanford testified that Juliette Schwartz was of unsound mind and incapable of properly managing her affairs, and that there was no indication of any improvement in her mental condition. Guardian was required to give bond in the sum of \$500.00, with Michael M. Van Beuren as surety and Edward E. Peckham was appointed attorney.

Estate of Juliette Schwartz. Petition of Eugene E. Schwartz to be appointed guardian granted after hearing. Dr. A. Chace Sanford testified that Juliette Schwartz was of unsound mind and incapable of properly managing her affairs, and that there was no indication of any improvement in her mental condition. Guardian was required to give bond in the sum of \$500.00, with Michael M. Van Beuren as surety and Edward E. Peckham was appointed attorney.

Estate of William T. Coggeshall. A hearing was had on the petition of Robert W. Smith as overseer of the poor to appoint Lewis L. Simmons guardian. The appointment was opposed by Judge Robert M. Franklin, acting as counsel for William T. Coggeshall and his daughter, Susan Goss. Judge Franklin contended that the daughter should be appointed, and if she was not acceptable, then he asked to be appointed himself. Frank F. Nolan, who appeared for the overseer of the poor, urged the appointment of Lewis L. Simmons, as an disinterested person and a man who had shown conspicuous ability in the management of estates. It was decided to appoint Lewis L. Simmons and he was required to give bond in the sum of \$3,500 with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore as surety.

Estate of Clarke T. Barker. Petition of Albert G. Barker and others, to appoint Fannie R. Barker, administratrix, was continued to the third Monday in August and notice ordered to be given of its pendency.

In Town Council. The petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to erect fourteen poles on the south side of Forest Avenue and string wires thereon, in order to furnish electric light, was granted. The poles will be located subject to the approval of Councilman John H. Spooner.

A petition was received from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, asking for permission to trim trees wherever required to clear its line on the West Main Road. This petition was also granted.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows:

Post Commander—William P. Shefield, Jr.

Post Vice Commander—James P. Lawless.

Post Adjutant—John Halpin.

Post Historian—Emil E. Jemial.

Post Chaplain—W. A. Nichols, Naval Torpedo Station.

Sergeant at Arms—Peter Royley.

War Risk Insurance Officer—W. Norman Sayer.

Finance Officer—Alfred Bernstein.

JOSIAH K. PITMAN

Mr. Josiah K. Pitman, a well known resident of Newport, died at his home on Cranston avenue on Tuesday, his death coming within a few minutes after an apoplectic shock. Although he had been totally blind for a number of years, his general health had been reasonably good and his death was entirely unexpected.

He was a trained bookkeeper, and was employed in that capacity by the late Thomas Gladding for a number of years. He is survived by two sisters—Miss Sarah Pitman and Miss Elizabeth E. Pitman.

The Savings banks of the State show from year to year a constant increase in assets. This year the total is \$108,973,021.48. Last year the amount was \$101,139,693.35 and in 1917 it was \$90,688,231.40. The State banks and National banks also show an increase.

GEORGE W. BACHELLER

Mr. George W. Bacheller, one of the oldest and best known residents of the Point section of the city, died at his home on Willow street on Tuesday after a long period of ill health. He was a brother of Mr. Joshua B. Bacheller, and of the late William S. Henry C., and John W. Bacheller. He was an upholsterer by trade, and was regarded as a capable and efficient worker in his line.

He is survived by one daughter and five sons—Miss Annie B. Bacheller, and Messrs. William P., Charles E., George W., Frederick S., and Arthur P. Bacheller. His wife died about two years ago.

There is probably no truth in the report that the people of Newport are collecting a fund to present a loving cup to the Honorable Josephus as a token of his many kindnesses.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Court of Probate.—At the session of the Court of Probate held on Monday, July 21, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Isaac Barker. Petition of F. Eugene Barker, administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. for authority to sell in private sale 130 shares of the Providence Gas Company, was granted.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. Petition of F. Eugene Barker, as guardian, for authority to sell at private sale 130 shares of the Providence Gas Company, was granted. Shares not to be sold for less than \$49.00.

Estate of Susan A. Anthony. Petition of Charles H. Koehne, Jr., administrator, for license to sell nine acres of land with dwelling house on the East Main Road, granted. Sale to be made at public auction, after notice for four successive weeks, and administrator required to give bond in the sum of \$3500.00, with Mary E. Koehne and Mary F. Koehne, as sureties, to duly apply and account for proceeds of sale.

Estate of Juliette Schwartz. Petition of Eugene E. Schwartz to be appointed guardian granted after hearing. Dr. A. Chace Sanford testified that Juliette Schwartz was of unsound mind and incapable of properly managing her affairs, and that there was no indication of any improvement in her mental condition. Guardian was required to give bond in the sum of \$500.00, with Michael M. Van Beuren as surety and Edward E. Peckham was appointed attorney.

Mr. George H. Baldwin, a graduate of the Rhode Island State College in 1915, has been appointed manager of the Farmer's Exchange and will open the office soon. Mr. Baldwin will take up definite duties soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peckham have as guest for the summer, Mrs. Peckham's sister, Miss Elsie Cummings of Fall River.

About \$100 was cleared at the recent lawn party given by the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hart of Wapping Road, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Cranford T. Hart and daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. Hart's mother, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, who motored there from Waterbury, Vt., a distance of 29 miles. Mr. Hart is principal of a school there. His sister, Miss Lizzie Clarke Hart, was given a surprise party in honor of her sixteenth birthday. Games were played and refreshments were served. Miss Hart received many presents.

Mr. William I. Sherman recently lost a valuable cow, for which he had just paid \$225. It was a thoroughbred Holstein cow, and was giving 30 quarts of milk daily.

cemetery work and notice of public hearing on petition of Frederick D. Hoyt for license to give theatrical exhibitions, \$36.50; Newport Hospital, for care and treatment of William, Louis and George Cardozo, \$58.60; treatment of James Betty, \$27.00; Bay State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall, \$2.00; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$1.75; total ordered paid, \$2,807.84.

Mr. and Mrs. George Klapthor are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Klapthor is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Curtis Barker of Turner's Lane.

Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren of Sunnyfield Farm, has been appointed chairman of the Rhode Island branch of the Women's party, by Miss Alice Paul, who is chairman of the National Women's party.

The Newport County Farm Bureau gave a demonstration of canning at the farm of Mr. Charles A. Sherman on Mitchell's Lane on Tuesday. County Agent Sumner D. Hollis was in charge of the meeting.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church held its annual picnic on Tuesday at Bethel-in-the-Woods. It was to have been held on Thursday of last week, but was postponed on account of the weather.

Mr. Michael J. Barrett of Newport has recently purchased the cottage on Paradise avenue of Mrs. Charles J. Schwartz of Providence, but formerly of this town. After some improvements have been made Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will reside there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham entertained a large number of friends and relatives on Monday evening, who gathered to hear an informal talk by Mr. Reuben Wallace Peckham upon his experiences in France during the past year, where he has been engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work. Mr. Peckham exhibited many curios, which he explained, among them being cooking utensils, helmets and money, and a vase of thanks for the interesting evening was given him. Mrs. Joseph Peckham served refreshments.

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REDUCE RAVAGES OF CUCUMBER BEETLES

Many Farm Crops Are Attacked by Injurious Insect.

It is by Far Most Common and Destructive Cucurbit Pest Farmer and Gardener Have to Fight—Larva is Small Worm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Garden gumption" will do more to reduce the ravages of the striped cucumber beetle than open warfare methods. In other words, prevention is again more effective than cure.

Cucumber, watermelon, squash, cantaloupe, beans, peas and other crops are attacked by the cucumber beetle. It damages crops in all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and is nearly always present in the gardens and on the farms of this area. It is by far the most common and most destructive cucurbit pest the farmer and gardener have to fight.

This insect is destructive in two stages of its life—the larva or "worm" stage and the beetle stage. The larva is a small threadlike white worm with dark-brown head and tail, which works underground and tunnels the roots and stems of the plants. It is by no means as destructive as the beetle.

The beetle has a black and yellow striped back when its wings are folded, a black abdomen, and yellow neck and legs. It eats the leaves and stems of plants and later gnaws the rinds of the fruits and renders them unmarketable.

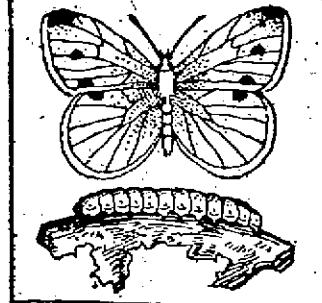
The principal injury is done by last year's beetles that have wintered in the trash left in gardens and fields and in dense weeds along ditch banks and river bottoms. These beetles devour the tender stems and leaflets of plants not yet fairly started. The beetles are also carriers of some plant diseases.

There is no specific remedy for the striped cucumber beetle. Spraying will destroy the beetles when they occur in moderate numbers, but is not effective against large numbers. Since the larvae live in the roots and stems, principally underground, spraying will not get them. Hence preventive measures must be practiced.

GET RID OF CABBAGE WORMS

Good Plan Is to Spray With Arsenate of Lead, Four Pounds to Fifty Gallons of Water.

The illustration shows the common white cabbage butterfly, which nearly everybody calls a "miller." (The sketch is larger than natural size.) The butterfly lays eggs which hatch out green cabbage-worms that are about an inch long. Where only a few cabbage plants are grown hand picking will get rid of the worms. Also, dusting the plants with pyrethrum or hellebore is a good remedy. Some growers dust with hydrated lime or dry road dust. A good remedy



Cabbage Butterfly, Better Known as a "Miller."

is to spray with arsenate of lead, four pounds to fifty gallons of water. When heads form, use pyrethrum or hellebore.—Farm Journal.

FEED ABUNDANCE OF GREENS

Where Chickens Are Confined to Bare Yards It Is Important They Have Ample Supply.

Where one has shady yards or can give the hens shade where they can seek shade and have mellow earth to wallow in there need be no serious thought of green food, but where the hens are confined in bare yards it is quite important that they have an ample supply. For feed a very little scratch feed and a large measure of greens will make a morning feed. Dry manure can be kept before them and this should contain a fair supply of meat and bone. Before going to roost the hens should have another and more liberal feeding of grain.

HOW TO CARRY FOWLS RIGHT

Proper Way Is to Hold Them Under Arm, With Head Toward Back, Hand Grasping Legs.

Fowls should never be carried by the legs with the head hanging downward, for they are as likely to suffer from such treatment as a person is. The proper way is to hold them under the arm, with the head toward your back, the hand grasping the legs and an arm pressing the bird snugly to your body. In this way the hen retains an upright position, and the wings are kept from flapping and the bird is perfectly comfortable, no matter how far she may be carried.

Keeping Silver Bright When the silverware has become badly tarnished put it in an aluminum dish, cover with water and boil for a short time, and it will come out bright and clean. The aluminum dish will be slightly discolored after this process, but it may be easily cleaned.

POULTRY FACTS.

FARM FLOCKS IN CONTESTS

Demonstration to Show How Proper Management Will Increase Egg Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Something different in egg-laying contests is being carried on in Missouri this year. Instead of a few selected fowls competing under the care of experts, whole flocks of hens on the home farm and under the care of their owners are matched against similar flocks in all parts of the state. This is not only a contest to see which hens can lay the most eggs,



Flock of Young White Leghorns. The extension specialists say, but is also a demonstration to show how proper management will increase the egg production and profits of the farm flock.

The plan is to have one poultry keeper in each community of the various counties enter the contest. The contestants agree to care for their entire poultry flock as nearly as possible according to directions furnished by the poultry-extension workers through the office of the farm bureau. At the end of each month each contestant is to report expenses and income from his flock for the month. This plan will stimulate better methods of poultry management by demonstrating on a typical farm in the neighborhood the results which can be secured by proper care of the flock.

According to reports of the extension workers, 37 farm flocks are entered in the contest, with an average of 165 hens to the farm. In February the hens in the contest averaged 81 eggs. The value of eggs to the farm amounted to \$92.08, the cost of feed per farm \$18.17, and the average net profit \$13.91. In the four months, November, December, January and February, eggs valued at \$100.63 were produced on each farm at a cost for feed of \$73.50 for each farm. White Leghorns averaged 25 eggs for the four months and led all breeds in egg yields.

The highest record in a similar contest held in the state last year was made by N. P. Hollar, living near Harding, who secured an average production of 140 eggs from a flock of 430 birds.

POULTRY NOTES

At dust bath is necessary to the health and profitableness of the hen.

Skim milk is a very efficient feed for producing eggs.

The laying hen has a bright red comb and a brilliant sheen about the feathers.

An important factor in keeping the chicks growing during hot weather is plenty of shade.

Dust baths for the fowls to wallow in whenever they wish is one way of checking lice.

Disease brought about by filth, malnutrition and neglect is a good way to make a failure in the poultry business.

In marketing turkeys it pays to have them well fattened and well dressed, so they will look better than the average.

Tame, quiet hens of the larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons, make the best turkey mothers.

The poultry breeder should be very sure that the chicks are getting all they need, for trouble and disaster follow faulty feeding.

There are many advantages to a single-pitch roof on the poultry house. This type is most easily built. It gives the highest vertical front exposed to the sun's rays and throws all of the rain water to the rear.

But Who'd Run the Ship? London Times Personal—James A. Please understand that were we the last two persons on earth and I found myself on the same continent that contained you, I should emigrate.—Boston Transcript.

TALL FESCUE GRASS HAS ITS ADVANTAGES

Produces More Feed Than the Common Meadow Variety.

Only Apparent Objection to It Is That It Does Not Produce Seed Abundantly—Good Plan to Sow After Wheat or Oats.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tall fescue, an upright, perennial grass, has advantages over the more commonly grown meadow fescue, which it resembles closely. Tests with the two grasses conducted by the United States department of agriculture indicate that the tall fescue produces more feed and is in general more hardy or robust. It does not appear to be susceptible to attacks of oat smut, which frequently damages the seed crop of the meadow fescue in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. While somewhat coarser it appears to be equally palatable and nutritious. Apparently the only objection to it is that it does not produce seed as abundantly as the meadow fescue, and the principal reason why it is not more generally grown is the high price of the seed. Because the seed is scarce and expensive it is frequently poor in quality, which is accountable for the difficulty experienced by some growers in getting a good stand.

Tall fescue has the undesirable habit of ripening its seed very unevenly, and this fault, with the fact that it sends up few seed-producing stems, makes the yield light. Fields in northeastern Kansas which ordinarily yield 12 to 18 bushels of meadow fescue seed produce only three to seven bushels an acre of tall fescue. Tests at Pullman, Wash., indicate that in eastern Washington seed can be produced more successfully than in eastern Kansas. Planted in rows 18 inches apart and cultivated, yields as high as 24 bushels an acre have been obtained.

In eastern Kansas and Missouri fall seedling of tall fescue seems to give the best results, but in sections where the winters are more severe, and where there is considerable freezing and thawing, causing the ground to heave badly, spring seedling is preferable. It is a good practice to sow on ground that has been previously in wheat or oats and which has been plowed in July or early August. Tall fescue is also sown successfully in fall wheat or rye. Seed may be sown either broadcast or with a press drill, the latter method giving the best results. When a drill is used it is well to sow one-half of the seed each way, so as to cover the ground more evenly. A perfect stand is sometimes secured with about fifteen pounds of seed an acre, but 20 to 25 pounds are recommended under most conditions.

When the meadow is intended primarily as a hay crop the grass is cut with a mower just as it is coming into bloom. The processes of curing and stacking are similar to those for timothy and other hay grasses. In harvesting the seed crop the grass must be cut as soon as it begins to take on a yellowish color, otherwise considerable seed will be lost through shattering. It is cut with a grain binder and placed in small shocks to cure, and the threshing ordinarily is done directly from the shocks in the field. An ordinary grain separator can be used for threshing by cutting off most of the stalks from the fan. Special screens are of value, but are not necessary, as a wheat riddle does fairly satisfactory work.

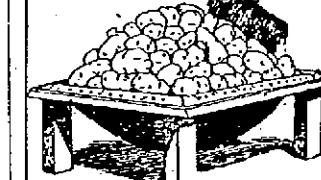
During the heat of summer egg losses in the South aggregate a considerable sum, largely due to the development of fertile eggs. It is essential that southern producers exert every effort to produce and market only infertile eggs in order to control this source of loss. A common opinion prevails that the leghorns are particularly adapted to southern conditions, but according to the experience of the specialists of the United States department of agriculture southern poultrymen realize just as satisfactory results—and in many instances more favorable returns—from the maintenance of the heavier, general-purpose birds.

A number of failures in the poultry business on the part of newcomers in Florida, who embarked in specialized production of poultry products, are explained by the fact that most of them were unfamiliar with local conditions and started on too extensive a scale. A beginner in chicken raising in a new locality should always start on a small scale and expand his operations as he learns more about local conditions and as his returns from the business justify. For the man who is experienced in poultry raising and who will adapt himself to new conditions readily and not take excessive risks, and who is supplied with plenty of working capital the southern states apparently offer a fair opportunity.

POTATO BIN IS VENTILATING

Material Required Includes Four Strong Sticks, a Discarded Frame and a Gunny Sack.

To make this bin four sticks of fire wood, or other similar material are required for supports, and a discarded picture frame and a gunny sack. The sack is taken apart to form



Gunny Sack Supported on a Frame Mounted on Posts for a Simple Ventilating Potato Bin.

one thickness and tacked to the frame. The texture of the material is sufficiently open to allow plenty of good ventilation. If no picture frame is at hand make a frame of 2 by 4-in. stock.—Edward R. Smith, in Popular Science Monthly.

KEEP SHARP WATCH FOR CATS

Poultryman Must Keep Up Fight Against Furred and Feathered Chicken Thieves.

Look out for hawks, foxes, cats and other marauders at this season. You will need to wage war all the time against the furred and feathered chicken thieves. Foxes and hawks are particularly plenty and bold in some sections. The hawk, especially the little bullet hawk, will do away with a lot of little chicks.

Jack Scores.

The whims of will-makers are many and curious, but for the pure sarcasm commend us to the British sailor who requested his executors to pay his wife one shilling, wherewith to buy hazelnuts, as she had always preferred cracking nuts to mending his stockings.

POULTRY



BETTER CHICKENS IN SOUTH

Propitious Climate Enables Owner to Produce Eggs to Better Advantage—Some Obstacles.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Increased interest in poultry raising in the general farming sections of the South, with purchase of much better stock, is reported by a specialist of the United States department of agriculture who recently investigated the status and activities of Old Mother Hen in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Producers are working not only to supply the home market but eggs are also being shipped from Mississippi, Alabama and Texas to Memphis, St. Louis, New York and other marketing centers.

The advantages of the South for poultry keeping are manifold, and include a propitious climate, which enables the flock owner to produce eggs to better advantage during the winter season, while he also can make use of simpler and cheaper houses than can his northern associates. Furthermore the favorable weather conditions in the South promote the feeding of green stuff to the hens practically the year around.

There are certain disadvantages, too, such as prevalence of insect pests, including mites, lice, and in some sections mosquitoes and stick-tight fleas, as well as the blue bug in parts of Texas. Furthermore southern markets are not high-paying consumers of locally produced eggs. This is particularly true in the resort section of Florida, where for many years the trade has been accustomed to import its eggs from the North and West. It does not readily transfer this business to local producers. In addition the

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1919.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 6:35, 6:50, 8:15, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 4:40 (for Fall River), 5:15, 6:15 p. m., Sundays—Leave Newport 6:55, 7:55, 11:10 a. m., 3:05, 6:05, 7:10 (for Fall River), 9:10 a. m., Middlebury and Portsmouth—6:55, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 6:05, 8:15, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 6:05, 9:10 p. m., Middlebury—3:05 p. m., Plymouth—3:05 p. m., New Bedford—3:35, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 6:05, 9:10 p. m., Providence (via Fall River)—3:35, 6:50, 9:10, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:05, 4:40, 6:05, 7:10 p. m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence
WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A. M., then each hour to 8:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS—7:50 A. M., then each hour to 9:50 P. M.

ARE OF CHRISTIAN ORIGIN

Possibly Less Than Half the People of the Ottoman Empire Have Moslem Ancestry.

"Probably less than half of the men, women and children called Turks owe their ancestry to the Mongol and Moslem tribesmen who migrated from Inner Asia to Anatolia," says George E. White, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews. "Probably the larger part are of ancestry once reckoned Christian. This is confirmed by the fact that the physical characteristics of Mongols have largely faded out. They visibly persist in some, notably in Tartars immigrant from the Crimea or the Balkan states, whose lineage is comparatively pure. This but emphasizes the differences in the case of the Anatolian stock."

"In the heart of what we call the Turkish empire approximately one-fourth of the population are avowedly Christian; approximately a fourth of the remainder, the Shias, are nearer in sentiment to Christians than to regular Mohammedans; a majority of the whole are of Christian origin. Force has held them together until now, but 'blood will tell,' and the principle of 'reversion to type' cannot be escaped. After careful observations continued during many years of residence in the country I am convinced that the Mohammedan Turks do not increase in numbers, possibly as the penalty of nature for the permissiveness of polygamy, while the Ottoman Christians do increase rapidly unless checked by periods of massacre. If, then, some two million to five million Mongol immigrants filtered into Asia Minor, their descendants possibly reach those numbers today; the rest of the population is to be credited with Christian ancestry."

TO RESTORE FAMOUS PARK

Bowling Green, With Its Ancient Fence, Will Again Become Show-place of New York.

Modern New York will probably better appreciate its Bowling Green fence, recovered and restored to view by the Broadway association, for the incidental publicity of the restoration. When the fence was new, Bowling Green was an important part of the town and the New Yorkers of 1770 considered it well worth while to import the fence from England and pay \$300 for it. One is reminded that, shortly before the fence was put up, the loyal citizens, grateful for the repeal of the Stamp act, had adorned Bowling Green with a leaden equestrian statue of George III. For a while fence and statue stood there together: then the Revolution came, and the "Liberty Boys" pulled the statue from its pedestal. The fence remained till 1914, minus the gilt crowns that the "Liberty Boys" had hammered off the tops of the fence posts, but the famous park lost in the growing city, was gradually neglected. When the fence returns to it, the park will be replanted with shrubbery, and Bowling Green made as much as possible like its historic self. —Christian Science Monitor.

More Food From Irrigation. Prospects throughout the western reclamation belt indicate that the food production records of 1917 and 1918 will probably be eclipsed by those of the current season. Prices of essential foodstuffs are high enough to make it attractive and profitable for farmers to produce on a big scale. Reports indicate the labor supply is abundant and good, although demanding high pay. Credits are not cramped, with the consequence that native farmers are not handicapped in their operations. This is why it looks like a boom year for the rubber-boot farmers of the far West.

Really Hit. "Why do people say, 'As dead as a door nail'?" asked the boob. "Why is a door nail any deader than a door?" "Because it has been hit on the head, I suppose," replied the cheerful idiot. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

America's Immortalists

Most striking instances of gallantry for which the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded

The blood of every loyal American will be stirred by the little stories of conspicuous bravery on the part of American soldiers in France that are printed below. These are only a few of thousands of cases of unusual gallantry that won for Pershing's fighters the Distinguished Service Cross. These cases have been picked out by General Pershing's staff as among the most notable of the thousands that are now a part of the official record of the American expeditionary forces.

GEORGE S. ROBB,

First Lieutenant, 369th Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry, beyond the call of duty, near Sechault, France, September 29 and 30, Lieut. Robb was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. While leading his platoon in the assault on Sechault, Lieut. Robb was severely wounded by machine gun fire, but rather than go to the rear for proper treatment, he remained with his platoon, until ordered to the dressing station by his commanding officer. Returning within forty-five minutes, he remained on duty throughout the entire night, inspecting his lines and establishing outposts. Early the next morning he was again wounded, once again displaying remarkable devotion to duty by remaining in command of his platoon. Later the same day a bursting shell added two more wounds, the same shell killing his commanding officer and two officers of his company. He then assumed command of his company, and organized its position in the trenches. Displaying wonderful courage and tenacity at the critical times, he was the only officer of his battalion who advanced beyond the town and by clearing machine gun and sniping posts, contributed largely to the aid of his battalion in holding their objective. His example of bravery and fortitude and his eagerness to continue with his mission despite severe wounds, set before the enlisted men of his command a most wonderful standard of morale and self-sacrifice. Lieut. Robb's home address is 308 South Twelfth street, Salina, Kan., where his mother lives.

ANDREW B. LYNCH,

Second Lieutenant, 110th Infantry. Lieutenant Lynch was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for unusual bravery in action near the Dols-de-Bantheville, France, October 31, 1918. Learning that two daylight patrols had been caught "out in No Man's Land" and were unable to return, Private Barger and another stretcher-bearer, upon their own initiative, made two trips 500 yards beyond our lines, under constant machine gun fire, and rescued two officers. His uncle, Henry S. McFerren, lives in Stott City, Miss.

CHARLES D. BARGER,

Private, First Class, Company L, 354th Infantry.

Private Barger was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action near the Dols-de-Bantheville, France, October 31, 1918. Learning that two daylight patrols had been caught "out in No Man's Land" and were unable to return, Private Barger and another stretcher-bearer, upon their own initiative, made two trips 500 yards beyond our lines, under constant machine gun fire, and rescued two officers. His uncle, Henry S. McFerren, lives in Stott City, Miss.

FRANK GAFFNEY,

Private, First Class, Company G, 108th Infantry.

WALTER S. SEVALIA,

Corporal, Co. F, 7th Engineers.

ALPHUS E. STEWART,

Private, Company G, 107th Infantry.

Private Stewart received the Distinguished War Cross in recognition of unusual gallantry in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Private Gaffney, an automatic rifleman, pushed forward alone with his gun, after all the other members of his squad had been killed, discovered several Germans placing a heavy machine gun in position. He killed the crew, captured the gun, bombed several dugouts and, after killing four more of the enemy with his pistol, held the position until reinforcements came up, when eighty prisoners were captured. His home is in Lockport, N. Y., and his father is Wilber Gaffney, Chapel street.

JOHN J. FARRELL,

Sergeant, Company B, 354th Infantry.

FRANK GAFFNEY,

Private, First Class, Company G, 108th Infantry.

WILLIAM SAWELSON,

Sergeant, Company M, 312th Infantry.

JOHN J. FARRELL,

Sergeant, Company B, 354th Infantry.

JAMES I. MESTROVITCH,

Sergeant, Company C, 11th Infantry.

ANIELLO SPAMANATO,

Private, Company L, 357th Infantry.

FRANCIS SPAMANATO,

Private, Company L, 357th Infantry.

JOHN SPAMANATO,

Private, Company L, 357th Infantry.

ARTHUR F. BRANDT,

Corporal, Co. E, 168th Infantry.

Corporal Brandt, whose home was with his mother, Mrs. W. F. Brandt at Postville, Iowa, won the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in action northeast of Verdun, France, October 10, 1918. After his company had been in action three days, during the attack on the Cote de Chatillon and was to be relieved, Corporal Brandt volunteered to guide the company to a position of security in the rear which he had selected. While the relief was being made under shell fire, this soldier and four others were severely wounded by a bursting shell. Realizing that his wound would prove fatal, Corporal Brandt while being carried on a stretcher indicated the route to be taken by the company, being wounded in the face and scarcely able to talk. Through his extraordinary fortitude and will power, the company was able to reach its position over difficult terrain and under enemy fire. Corporal Brandt died from his wounds the next day.

REIDER WAALER,

Sergeant, Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Sergeant Waaler was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Ronssoy, France, September 27, 1918. Sergeant Waaler, in the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, crawled forward to a bursting British tank, in which some of the crew were imprisoned, and succeeded in rescuing two men. Although the tank was then bursting fiercely and contained ammunition which was likely to explode at any time, this soldier immediately returned to the tank and entering it, made a search for the other occupants, remaining until he satisfied himself that there were no living men in the tank. His home address is Norestrand, Norway.

ARCHIE A. PECK,

Private, Company A, 307th Infantry.

Private Peck was decorated for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in the Argonne forest, France, October 6, 1918. While engaged with two other soldiers on patrol duty, Private Peck and his comrades were wounded. Returning to his company, he obtained another soldier to accompany him, to assist in bringing in the wounded. His assistant was killed in the exploit but Private Peck continued on, twice returning and safely bringing in both men, being under terrific machine gun fire during the entire journey. His home is in Hornell, N. Y.

CHARLES D. BARGER,

Private, First Class, Company L, 354th Infantry.

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WALTER S. SEVALIA,

Corporal, Co. F, 7th Engineers.

Corporal Sevalia was decorated for extraordinary heroism in action near Breuilie, France, November 8, 1918. Corporal Sevalia swam the Meuse river with a cable for a pontoon bridge, under direct machine gun fire. Later he carried a cable for another bridge over the Est canal, across an open field covered by enemy machine guns. Hero he was wounded by a machine gun bullet, but returned carrying a message of great importance. Corporal Sevalia's home is in Brule, Wis.

ALPHUS E. STEWART,

Private, Company G, 107th Infantry.

Private Stewart received the Distinguished War Cross in recognition of unusual gallantry in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Private Gaffney, an automatic rifleman, pushed forward alone with his gun, after all the other members of his squad had been killed, discovered several Germans placing a heavy machine gun in position. He killed the crew, captured the gun, bombed several dugouts and, after killing four more of the enemy with his pistol, held the position until reinforcements came up, when eighty prisoners were captured. His home is in Lockport, N. Y., and his father is Wilber Gaffney, Chapel street.

JOHN J. FARRELL,

Sergeant, Company B, 354th Infantry.

Private Farrell (deceased) was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Remonville, France, November 1, 1918. When the combat group of which he was a member was held up by machine gun fire of the enemy, Private Farrell left the group, crawled around to the flank of the nest he charged with his bayonet. The enemy surrendered and his comrades took the gun, after which the advance continued. Private Farrell was so seriously wounded during the combat that he died before he could be removed from the field. Paterson, N. J., was his home.

FRANK GAFFNEY,

Private, First Class, Company G, 108th Infantry.

Private Gaffney earned his Distinguished Service Cross by conspicuous gallantry in action near Ronssoy, France, September 29, 1918. Private Gaffney, an automatic rifleman, pushed forward alone with his gun, after all the other members of his squad had been killed, discovered several Germans placing a heavy machine gun in position. He killed the crew, captured the gun, bombed several dugouts and, after killing four more of the enemy with his pistol, held the position until reinforcements came up, when eighty prisoners were captured. His home is in Lockport, N. Y., and his father is Wilber Gaffney, Chapel street.

WILLIAM SAWELSON,

Sergeant, Company M, 312th Infantry.

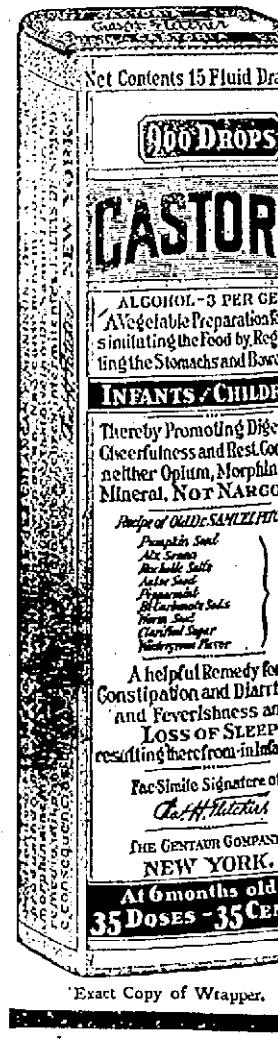
Sergeant Sawelson, whose home was at Harrison, N. J., was killed while seeking to aid a wounded comrade at Gram-Pe, France, October 26, 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Hearing a wounded man in a shell hole some distance away calling for water, Sergeant Sawelson, upon his own initiative, left shelter and crawled through heavy machine gun fire to where the man lay, giving him what water he had in his canteen. He then went back to his own shell hole, obtained more water and was returning to the wounded man, when he was killed by a machine gun bullet.

JOHN SPAMANATO,

Private, Company L, 357th Infantry.

Private Spamanato was decorated for exceptional bravery in saving the life of his company commander at Fismette, France, August 10, 1918. Seeing his captain lying wounded thirty yards in front of the line, after his company had withdrawn to a sheltered position behind a stone wall, Sergeant Mestrovitch (deceased) crawled through heavy machine gun and shell fire to where the officer lay. Sergeant Mestrovitch took the officer upon his back and crawled back to a place of safety, where he administered first aid treatment, his exceptional heroism saving the officer's life. Sergeant Mestrovitch's home was in Fresno, Cal.

LEADER



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always

Bears the

Signature

of

In

Established in Franklin, 1788

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, July 26, 1919

THE BATTLE OF 1920

Foremost among the issues of the campaign of 1920, will be that of economic well being.

The greatest threat to prosperity today lies in Socialistic agitation and in conflict between labor and capital. Every fanatical and illusory idea with which Europe is rocking today, is being echoed in this country by the parrots of bolshevism.

The present administration has experimented with Socialistic ideas. It will of course claim that when it took over the railroads, wires, and other private business, it was done purely for military reasons. But prevailing Democratic sentiment was that they would operate those utilities so efficiently that the public would never let them go back to private hands.

The inglorious failure of this dream is now obvious, but the American people have a big bill to settle for it.

The threat of socialism is a constant wet blanket on enterprise. Business men will not proceed with their ventures and keep labor well employed, if they are led to feel that the government is soon to take over private business and dominate everything with fussy and hampering regulations.

There needs to be a party in control at Washington that has faith in individual initiative and ambition, rather than in socialistic undertakings.

The business men are the ones who can best settle labor difficulties. They realize perfectly that labor must be contented and happy and satisfied, before prosperity can exist or enterprise be rewarded. If the country will cut out mere politicians, and put Republican business men on guard at Washington, the commercial interests of the country will go ahead with confidence, keep labor busily employed, and there will be economic prosperity for everyone.

HOW BOLSHEVISM WOULD WORK

It has been shown how the production of an industry can be greatly increased, when it is placed under the control of a man or men having gifts of executive management. A run down, inefficient, and old fashioned plant, after being modernized, systematized, and toned up, might produce double, quadruple, or ten times as much.

There are no doubt men in this country, who by applying these methods to some great industry, have added as much to the production of the country, as if 25,000 or more new manual workers of average ability had been set to work in the shops of that trade under inefficient, unscientific, and antiquated management.

Bolshevism and Socialism have never made it clear what incentive they would give to a man like that. Under their theory, he is entitled to no more pay than an ordinary worker. But would he continue to fret his brain over these vast problems of management, if he got only an ordinary worker's pay?

Other men of less ability, but with some gift of management, may be able by their executive gifts to add to the production of an industry as much as if 10,100 or 1,000 new workers had been taken on. But no manager really gets paid in proportion to what he really adds to production.

If the man who by systematizing a run down business, should add the equivalent of the product of 100 workers, he would probably be glad to get five to ten times as much as the ordinary worker gets. So it is that the product of a plant may be increased 100 per cent, and yet give only 5 to 10 per cent of that increase to the manager who accomplishes the increase. It looks like a profitable trade for everybody.

And thus it is that the present economic system, by giving incentives to men having capacity for management to do their best, greatly increases production, and places the comforts of life within reach of the ordinary worker.

CHOOSING ONE'S CALLING

The past weeks, since the closing of the schools, have seen many young people in quandary as to what line of work they should take up. The majority of people do not feel any strong inclination toward any one particular calling. They are most apt to take whatever opportunity happens to come along: If a factory making a certain kind of goods is located in a neighborhood, the majority of the young people living near it will probably enter that factory, whether they feel any fitness for that kind of work or not.

People who have gone on to finish high school or college courses commonly have a little better idea what they would like to do. They have been able to try out their various aptitudes and aptitudes in various lines of study.

That is one of the advantages of

education, that it usually helps a young person get into a line for which he has peculiar fitness. Thus he multiplies his chances of success. The world is full of people who could have made a big success, if they had found the one calling for which they had a special gift. Failing to find that one best chance, they blunder along in mediocrity.

Many look for short hours and high pay at the start. Those who make this the standard of choice are doomed to ill success.

If young people are wholly unable to find any special aptitude in themselves, they do best to settle down right at home and take the near by opportunity. It is a mistake to think that a person must go away from home to be appreciated. One has more real friends in his home town than he will get elsewhere. Some day those friendships will be valuable to him. Too many of the young people wander away from home in an aimless sort of way, and become mere chronic drifters who never form any roots anywhere.

A FEW QUESTIONS

To be Answered by Those Advocating a League of Nations

Questions which those favoring the League of Nations are asked to answer are given by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, the organization opposing the proposed league covenant. Mr. Pepper's questions follow:

"Why should Great Britain have six votes in the Assembly of Nations as against one a piece for Liberia and the United States?"

"Is our guarantee of aid to France the same or a different thing from the guarantee which we give to other nations under Article X of the League covenant?"

"If the same, why make a separate treaty? If different, what is the difference?"

"What good reason is there why the United States should surrender her moral leadership of the world by agreeing to act as directed by the international voting trust?"

"What hope is there for international law if the right to decide legal disputes is given to an executive cabinet instead of to a properly constituted court of justice?"

"These are the questions," says Mr. Pepper, "which millions of Americans have lately begun to ask themselves. They look to the president for an answer and have got none. Mr. Wilson never answers. He never explains. He never argues. He merely asserts in a confident and attractive way that all will be well if he is permitted to do exactly as he pleases."

"One would suppose from reading his speech that the League of Nations had actually proved its seaworthiness and was making regular trips. Mr. Wilson points with satisfaction to the fact that many vitally important problems have, by the peace conference, been referred to the League to solve. In his mind, this is the same thing as a highly satisfactory solution. In point of fact, it is nothing of the sort. It is merely the old device of referring a troublesome question to a committee and then abandoning it."

"Before the president spoke, the league covenant contained several high explosives which menaced the peace of the world. The president did not unload them. They are there still. It is now up to the senate. Upon the senate rests the supreme responsibility of reserving the moral leadership of the United States by making the League covenant safe for American independence."

"The greatest peace asset of the world today is the free will of the people of the United States. No international machinery can be approved which impairs this asset, or destroys it."

THE SUCCESSFUL HARVEST

The harvesting of the big staple crops is now well under way. While some deterioration occurred from early expectations, as was inevitable, it seems certain that the greatest crop ever raised is to be gathered in this country.

The assurance of this fact should stimulate business men to go ahead with confidence. With such a resource of wealth to sell to the world, business can not possibly be bad in this country in the next few years. Anyone that contemplates any sound enterprise should go ahead confidently.

Also this assurance should stimulate everyone to feel that this increased production can be maintained as a permanent thing. The farmers were asked to raise great crops to feed the world, for patriotic and humanitarian reasons. Now let them go ahead and do it again for their own sake, and to maintain the wealth and prosperity of the country. What they have done once they can keep doing.

Henry Ford seems to be about the only man in the country that pays for a thing and does not know how much it costs. He testified in court that he built and maintains a hospital in Detroit, but does not know what it cost to either build or maintain. He maintains a refuge for Belgians in England, but does not know what it costs. He is a lucky man, when money flows in so rapidly that he cannot count it. The little "tin fliver" does the work.

Quartermaster General Rogers stated before a congressional committee that the pressure brought on the war department by the National Canners' Association was responsible for the decision to withhold from domestic market \$23,000,000 worth of canned vegetables no longer needed for the army. That is the way the consumer is robbed by the administration.

That is one of the advantages of

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)
Block Island Collegians, 4; U. S. S. Fulton, 3

Air tight pitching, combined with good head work on the part of Tonnie Dee for the locals and "Blackie" Kechu for the Fulton boys was responsible for by far the best exhibition of the great national game that the fans ever sat in to at the K. C. Athletic Field last Sunday afternoon. From the time that Umpire Lefty Olsen called "Play ball" until the last Jackie died on the first corner in the ninth inning, the large crowd of thirty-third degree dyed-in-the-wool fans were treated to a brand of baseball heretofore unknown on the Isle of Manisses.

"Gentleman Jimmie" Lakey dug up a real find in one Tommie Dee, whom he selected to serve up the horse hide for his colleagues. Tommie had a rare day on the mound, although he whiffed but three of the Fulton warriors, he allowed but six clean hits, three coming in the fifth inning, when the sailors managed to bunch 'em and score three runs. The other three hits came one at a time in the seventh, eighth and ninth frames respectively. Doyle, at short, had a real field day, accepting seven chances without the semblance of a flare-up, several of his pegs to the first cushion being of the machine gun variety, nipping the runner by inches. As a whole, the team gave excellent support to the pitching department.

Sneider, who guarded the left garden, contributed three hits out of four times up, and carried off the honors in this department.

For the Navy boys "Blackie" Kechu was a tower of strength on the firing line, possessing a baffling underhand delivery, and mixing up an assortment of twisters, among them a wicked drop, and always exhibiting perfect control. He fanned six of Gentleman Jim's cohorts and issued but one transfer to the initial sack. But seven safe hits were garnered from his offerings.

Next Sunday Henry Heinze's Indians will pow-wow to the stamping ground and mix it up with Manager Herdig's aggregation in an endeavor to add another scalp to their belts. The Sailors will be greatly strengthened for this battle, having added four new players to their roster.

The game by innings:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Collegians 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 x 4

Fulton 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3

Summary—Hits: Off Kechu, 7; off Dee, 6; struck out: by Kechu, 6; by Dee, 3; base on balls: off Kechu, 1; off Dee, 1; hit by pitched ball: by Kechu, 2. Umpire, Olsen. Time, 1 hour, 20 minutes. Attendance, 375.

Collegians—McCray, 2b; Doyle, ss; Shay, cf; Sneider, lf; Leahy, 1b; Shannon, rf; Willis, 3b; Benson, c; Dee, p.

Fulton—Williams, cf; Keays, ss; McLaughlin, 3b; eKechu, p; Herdig, c; Horan, lf; Bishop, 2b; Bell, 1b; Davis, rf.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Slatte announce the arrival of Albion Doyle Slatte on Friday, July 18, 1919.

Miss Bessie Wirsing of Providence is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dodge for the month of July. Miss Wirsing is an ardent admirer of horticultural displays, her favorite specimen, however, is the rose.

Tom Whittle lost the flyweight championship last week to Horatio Millikin in seven rounds at the Spring House arena.

Elmer Dodge (Good) the Mackerel Ace, brought in 18 tuna last Thursday, a total weight of 410 pounds.

Captain and Mrs. Francis W. Rollins and son are enjoying an extended visit on Block Island.

Fenton A. Millikin, local tonsorial artist, has placed a new hair tonic on the market, known as "Austin's Scalp and Hair Seed." Applications free all this week.

Henry Butler and family of Providence are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Butler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Conley, at the southeast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort Wright are entertaining friends from Vermont at their bungalow at Crescent Beach.

Pilot Tal Dodge met the Fabre Liner Roma Wednesday morning at 4:15 a. m. off the southeast light and piloted her to the state pier in Providence.

Jack Collette and a party of friends dropped into the Empire Theatre last Sunday afternoon in a large touring car and paid Manager Steadman a unique surprise.

Ensign William Earl Dodge, oldest son of Pilot William "Tal" Dodge, arrived home Sunday afternoon from Seattle, Wash., having been transferred from active to inactive duty on July 3 in that city. Ensign Dodge, who is a graduate of the Rhode Island State College, enlisted in the Navy, as coxswain just two years and nine days previous to the date of his discharge.

He was commissioned as ensign about a year later, May 29, 1918, and was placed in command of the S. P. 89, with headquarters at Newport, later being transferred to the Block Island District, where he was executive officer on the Eaglet and then the Eagle.

On Oct. 7, 1918, he was transferred to the U. S. S. Minneapolis and engaged in convoying merchant ships across the Atlantic to a place of the Irish coast, and on Nov. 22, 1918, was appointed executive officer of the S. P. 294, a 110-footer and with this craft led a fleet of 18 more sub chasers down the coast, through the Panama Canal to the Pacific, and thence to the Bremerton Navy Yard at Seattle, Wash., arriving at their destination on May 5, having left New York on the 6th of February. The 294, of which Ensign Dodge was in command, was tied up at the stern of the 297 at San Diego last spring, when the latter was put out of commission by an explosion of gasoline of which she was taking on a supply.

After a brief vacation at his home, Mr. Dodge will enter the merchant marine service, as he is in possession of an unlimited third mate's license, which entitles him to navigate any ship regardless of size upon any ocean.

Henry Ford seems to be about the

only man in the country that pays for a thing and does not know how

much it costs. He testified in court that he built and maintains a hospital in Detroit, but does not know what it

cost to either build or maintain. He

maintains a refuge for Belgians in

England, but does not know what it

costs. He is a lucky man, when

money flows in so rapidly that he

cannot count it. The little "tin fliver"

does the work.

Quartermaster General Rogers

stated before a congressional com-

mittee that the pressure brought

on the war department by the Na-

tional Canners' Association was re-

sponsible for the decision to with-

hold from domestic market \$23,000,000

worth of canned vegetables no longer

needed for the army. That is the way

the consumer is robbed by the ad-

ministration.

Jim Ormsbee has sold his inter-

ests in the Juliette to Capt. Dick Olsen.

It is understood that Jim will open

his dancing school next month, as he

has received several applications

from prospective students.

That is one of the advantages of

education, that it usually helps a

young person get into a line for

which he has peculiar fitness. Thus

he multiplies his chances of success.

The world is full of people who could

have made a big success, if they had

had the one calling for which they

had a special gift. Failing to find

that one best chance, they blunder

along in mediocrity.

Many, look for short hours and high

pay at the start. Those who make

this the standard of choice are

doomed to ill success.

If young people are wholly unable

to find any special aptitude in them-

U. S. REORGANIZES TAX COLLECTIONS

Number of Old Internal Revenue Districts Combined Under Plan.

PERMANENT CITY BOARDS.

Action Made Necessary by New Programme and Dry Rule—Ten Districts Abolished.—Personnel Little Changed.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.



Washington.—A complete reorganization of the tax collection districts of the country has been ordered by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. A number of the old internal revenue districts have been consolidated and new districts along State lines created.

In addition, the reorganization plan calls for the establishment of branch revenue offices in all of the larger communities of the country to decentralize the growing work of tax collection and to afford greater facilities to the public.

The reorganization was made necessary by the heavy taxing program and the change in aspect of the nation's tax review resulting from the extension of income and profits taxes and the coming of prohibition. In many instances the old districts were outlined with a view to close collection of the whiskey taxes. No change has been made since the passage of recent revenue laws which made practically every wage earner in the country an actual or potential Federal taxpayer.

In the new district alignment no change was made in the districts covering New York and New Jersey. They will remain the same with the second New York district established with headquarters in the metropolis. The new districting, however, gives every state a collection district with the exception of Nevada, which remains in the California district.

Announcement of the change was made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue following the signing of an executive order of authorization by the President. The law permits only sixty-four collection districts. The order abolishes ten districts and consolidates them with others and creates an equal number of new districts on State lines. The districts abolished are largely the liquor ones in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois.

The Fifth North Carolina district is combined with the Fourth district, with headquarters at Raleigh, to permit of the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Mississippi, which now forms a part of the Alabama district.

The five districts in Kentucky are consolidated into one to permit the establishment of separate collection districts in the States of Arizona, Utah and Wyoming.

The Ninth (Lancaster) Pennsylvania district is consolidated with the First (Philadelphia) district to permit the creation of a separate collection district for the State of Delaware.

The Seventh (Terre Haute) Indiana district is consolidated with the Sixth (Indianapolis) district, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to permit of the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of Maine.

The Fifth (Peoria) district of Illinois is consolidated with the First (Chicago) district, with headquarters at Chicago, to permit of a separate collection district for the State of Vermont.

The Thirteenth (East St. Louis) district of Illinois is consolidated with the Eighth (Springfield) district, with headquarters at Springfield, to permit of a separate district for the State of Rhode Island.

The First (Milwaukee, Wis.) district is combined with the Second (Madison) district, with headquarters at Milwaukee, to permit the establishment of a separate collection district for the State of North Dakota.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

The allies' reparation bill for Bulgaria will be from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 francs, it was learned. A decision was reached to avoid elaborate reparation provisions by naming a fixed sum.

The rejection of Italy's demand for Austria's concession at Trentino was largely due to former Ambassador Henry White's strong influence as a member of the peace commission. Mr. White told the other members of the commission that America was opposed to any extension in China and that what Austria had taken should be returned to the Chinese.

President Wilson confers with Republican senators in an effort to win support for the League of Nations. He revealed some of the reasons which led to the decisions at Versailles.

The Polish Dlat passed the Agrarian bill limiting land holders to 400 acres.

Two sections of the Belgian chamber which have been examining the peace treaty have asked the government whether it is possible to secure the protection of Belgium by the United States in the same way as protection has been given France.

Declaring that the pre-war prejudice against the army uniform was already being manifested in Boston, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in a letter to the war department, requested that soldiers stationed at the coast defenses be allowed to wear civilian clothes while on pass, so that they would not be subject to further ridicule and insult.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

LETTERS BY AIR MAIL 2 CENTS NOW

Burleson Cuts Plane Rate to First Class Postal Matter Level.

SPECIAL STAMP GIVEN UP.

Big Extension of Flying Service Predicted—Letters Which Miss Train Connections Will Go By Airplane.

Washington.—Postmaster General Burleson reduced the postage rate on airplane mail to two cents an ounce, the regular rate for first class mail matter, and placed the air mail service on the same footing with all other means of mail transportation.

The effect of the order, Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, explained, is to put all first class mail on the same basis and the question of time in mailing will determine whether or not a letter will go by airplane instead of by train. Letters in transit which miss train connections will be forwarded by airplane to make up for lost time.

It was stated that there was no guarantee under the new arrangement that a letter would go by airplane, but that persons might go to post office stations where airplane mail sacks were made up and request that their letters be put in these sacks.

Special airplane stamps will be abandoned and letters need not be marked "via air post."

Postmaster-General Burleson, in making his announcement, said:

"The successful operation of the air mail for more than one year and the great development for commercial work in the airplane in that period have taken this phase of mail transportation entirely out of the class of experimental work. The great saving of time now effected over the fastest railroad train between New York and Chicago will enable the department to make a saving in car space of more than twice the cost of the operation of an air mail service on that route. It will therefore no longer be necessary to charge more than the regular rate of postage for the transmission of airplane mail."

"The success of the airship in carrying the mail, together with the great development that has taken place in speed, in quantity of mail that can be carried and in certainty of operation makes it improbable that the air transportation of mail, whether by the government or commercial air transportation lines, will ever be stopped, but will increase from year to year by leaps and bounds, especially over long distances. The great expedition of mail by this means of transportation constitutes a service which the public throughout the country is now demanding, and in course of time will receive, as supplementing the train service."

GENERAL FOR LIFE.

March Also Recommended by Wilson for Similar Permanent Rank.

Washington.—In a brief message to Congress President Wilson recommended permanent rank of general for John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and Peyton C. March, chief of operations, and William S. Sims.

GLAD BLOCKADE IS OFF.

Urge German Catholics Abandon Thoughts of Hatred.

Rome.—Pope Benedict has addressed to the bishops of Germany a letter expressing joy over the removal of the blockade. The letter recommends that an attitude of Christian charity be taken in regard to reparation for war damages.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CHICAGO.—The Anti-Prostitution League, representing all women's organizations has planned to send a questionnaire to every grocer in the city calling on him to state the wholesale prices he pays for his goods and the retail prices he charges.

LONDON.—The Lord Mayor of London tendered General Pershing the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with a sword of honor.

EL PASO, TEXAS.—A request for an additional squadron of airplanes for use against Villa has been made by General Manuel Diaz, according to Mexican newspapers reaching here.

LONDON.—General Pershing renewed his acquaintance with the military members of the British house of commons at Westminster and told them of the aid given to the American troops by British officers.

GENEVA.—Switzerland will send home shortly the last of the German prisoners interned.

WASHINGTON.—A coal famine in the United States next winter virtually is inevitable, the House Rules Committee was told by witnesses appearing in behalf of the MacGregor resolution for an investigation of the coal situation.

Mrs. Mary McCarthy of West Rutland, Me., who killed her sister, Miss Kate Kerrigan, with a shotgun in August, 1913 was released by a court order from an asylum for the insane at Waterbury, where she has been under observation since the shooting. The order of the court stipulates that she must continue to live in Waterbury.

REAR ADMIRAL GLENNON.

Saved the Life of Russian Admiral, Kolchak.



Rear Admiral Glennon of the United States navy who saved the life of the Russian admiral, Kolchak, from Russian mutineers.

BELA KUN OVERTHROWN; DISORDER IN BUDAPEST

Lander and Boehm, Military Chief Lately in Jail, Head Communist Government.

Paris.—Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Communist government, has been ousted, according to dispatches from reliable source. In Vienna received by the peace conference.

Troops returning from the Czech front were reported entering Budapest in large numbers. Budapest was in disorder.

Herr Boehm and Herr Lander have taken over control of the Communist government.

Dispatches reaching peace conference circles from Budapest indicate that general demoralization has struck Bela Kun's army, which is struggling back from the different fronts with utter lack of discipline.

The breakdown in the spirit of the troops is attributed to discontinuation of the fighting against the Greeks and Rumanians in consequence of the armistice and to the hasty increase of the well drilled, loyal army of 60,000 to more than 125,000 men.

Reports from the same source received by peace delegates are to the effect that Bolshevism in Hungary is confined almost exclusively to Budapest. Peasants are said to be obstructing shipments of food to the capital, which is rapidly reaching a desperate state.

Vienna.—A report from Budapest says Major Bartho, head of the military school, recently shot himself when he learned that eleven of his students had been sentenced to death and twenty-five others to life or less terms of imprisonment. Chief Justice Kiski, who is a former blacksmith, was unable to obtain answer from Bartho when the students were on trial.

HOPES FOR DRY BRITAIN.

Methodist Leader Fears Chance Has Been Lost.

Newcastle, England.—In his presidential address at the Wesleyan Methodist conference, the Rev. William Theodore Aquila Barber, discussing the possibility of prohibition in Great Britain, said:

"I think our chance of prohibition would have been good if at the beginning of the war we had made a strong effort to obtain it. We have had the magnificent results of the operation of the liquor control board, but our chance has been lost and I fear it won't return."

LIABILITIES

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectively keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(CONDENSED)

CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 26, 1919

RESOURCES

United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	15,831,446.00
Loans and Discounts	19,655,081.78
Customers' Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,150,916.00
Acceptances executed for Customers	50,000.00
Bank Notes	4,454,590.17
Bank Deposits	23,235,616.13
Banking Houses	15,500.00
Call Loans	\$8,087,054.15
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer	7,298,312.82
Cash	2,129,556.44
	18,614,916.12
	\$75,329,741.77

Capital	13,000,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,472,830.66
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.	678,352.24
Customers' Liability Account, Acceptances Executed	50,000.00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	18,733.14
Customers' Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,150,916.00
Deposits	53,923,875.51
	\$75,329,741.77

Money deposited on or before August 1st draws interest from August 1st.

NEWPORT BRANCH

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Goods are Fairly Priced

Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

TILE

Electric Household

Labor Saving

Electrical Devices

The WASHING MACHINE

The VACUUM CLEANER

The FLAT-IRON

The TOASTER and GRILL</p

Borrowed Sunshine

By DORA H. MOLLAN

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure News-Paper Syndicate.)

This is a story of two days in the life of Joan Carrathers—two days separated by two weeks. On the first, Joan stood, her face pressed against the window pane, engrossed in her one and only amusement. For when one has risen no further than salesgirl in a bargain basement in these times of high prices and must live on the proceeds of such daily toll, there is but little left over for extras, and when one spends five evenings every week at school and a sixth and part of Sunday in study, there is little time left over for frivolities anyway.

Joan was studying stenography as a means to an end; not that she liked it so well, but it stood for shorter hours and more money. Most of the girls in the store had beaux, of course, and went to dances and shows with them—and married them—and led lives just like Joan's mother's over again, and Joan remembered that only too well.

Now, as it arose like a picture, blotting out for the moment the entrancing one actually before her eyes, the color-note of that old life was a deadly drab. Not one ray of sunshine had penetrated into their dark basement home. Not a single bit of material or spiritual brightness had it contained. Joan's mother had been a little drab wisp of a woman, with all the joy of life knocked out by her drunken, morose husband. Well, she was at rest now! Joan didn't know where the father was, and didn't want to. As she shuddered at the thought of him, the picture changed like a fade-away and the one really before her eyes gained added brilliancy by the contrast.

That scene typified everything Joan's life had lacked and for which she was struggling. Even the thin, watery beam of sunlight that found its way into her third floor hall-room was reflected from the window directly across the narrow street. The apartment back of these windows over the way, so near in actual distance, was miles removed from the sphere of Joan's life. To look into it was, to her, like a peep into fairyland.

There lived a beautiful lady and a wondrous prince, in a country of gorgeous colors—and with one sweep of

curling shapes up the beautiful curtains. With a fierce, militant resentment against this despoliation of her fairyland, and reckless of the danger in her battle to preserve it baredhanded, Joan seized the flaming curtains, tore them from their fastenings, threw them to the floor and cast a heavy rug upon them.

And so, hurrying in to discover the cause of the extraordinary commotion, they found her, just awaking to a realization of her surroundings, and her burned hands.

Doctor Strickland reached Joan just as the pain brought blessed unconsciousness. He carried her to a couch, demanded various articles and skillfully dressed the burns, the while they wondered who she might be and whence she came.

Presently consciousness returned, and though with it returned, too, the agony of her wounds, Joan struggled to her feet, and with faltering voice started an apology for her intrusion. But strong hands gently pushed her back and three people voiced gratitude and questions.

Joan tried to explain. "I love sunlight and colors so! Not much of either has ever come my way. All that I get comes from your windows. I was watching; but I'm going to get my own. I'm studying," she began—then stopped short at a twinge of pain and gazed down at the poor bandaged hands. Mrs. Smith caught that look and read it. Impulsively she spoke:

"You're not going to do any studying for awhile, nor anything else, but just stay right here and he nursed by me, my dear; and Stanton will come every day to dress your burns."

"I sure will," the latter volunteered; "and perhaps Miss Joan, since she loves color so much, will be willing when she's better to tell me what ones to use in my new offices over among my poor folks on Carnine street."

Joan sat straight up. "Carnine street?" she exclaimed; "it was born there. Oh, doctor, make it bright! Bring some color into their gray lives! Make it—like this!" She looked about her at the room, then sank back with a little groan of pain.

They gave her a sleeping potion and put her to bed. So ended the first day.

The fortnight has passed. The burns are healed, the bandages gone. But on Joan's left hand something has been substituted that binds tighter than any bandage. She stands in a broad ray of sunshine watching Mrs. Smith hang silken curtains of bronze gold hue. Through the door strides—a Greek god? Or could it be a movie star? No; just a big-hearted man who has dedicated his life and knowledge to humanity. He puts an arm around Joan.

"Just see the beautiful sunlight, Stan," she says, "and to think—I'm not away off across the street, looking in, but actually living in it—with you! Oh, Stan, if I can only help you bring it into other people's lives, as you have brought it into mine!"

"I didn't bring it to you, little wife; you flew straight into it—but I'm going to keep you there always."

ALL INFLUENCED BY OMENS

Notorious Criminals, as a Class, Are Remarkable for Their Many Superstitious Beliefs.

Some of the most notorious criminals who, it might have been thought, would not pay the slightest attention to omens, good or bad, have a profound belief in superstitions.

Curiously enough, the burglar will often relinquish his burglingfeat if a dream the night before has warned him that he will be in danger. But should it happen that he sees calm how during the day he will consider it to portend that, however reckless he may be, he is not likely to fall into the hands of the police for a space of three months.

Many burglars carry donkey shoes in their pockets before setting out, believing that this will protect them from danger, while others pin their faith to a piece of coal, which they will carry in their pockets throughout their career.

The pickpocket is equally superstitious. He will not rob a person who squints, this being accounted a certain sign of disaster, and if it happens that the purse he steals contains foreign money it is believed to augur that he will travel in the immediate future.

Weddings and funerals are pregnant with meaning for the professional thief. To pick a pocket at a funeral would be to court immediate disaster, whereas if a purse stolen at a wedding contains gold it portends the best of luck for the thief.

Some pickpockets have a favorite pair of boots that they wear as long as they can keep them on their feet, and if they are not arrested while wearing them they cut the boots up into little square pieces and give them away as "lucky tokens" to confederates.

Powerful New Explosive.

A new and very powerful explosive, which may be used in mining and for other purposes, is lead azide, a salt of hydromeric acid. The azide forms a great number of salts, as mercury azide, silver azide and sodium azide. Large crystals of lead azide and mercury azide have been found to be very sensitive to mechanical shocks, the sensitivity increasing with the size of the crystals. Even the breaking of a single large crystal is said to bring about explosion.

Record Shorthand Writing.

Hermon J. Stich, an American court reporter, wrote under most rigorous rules at the rate of 300 words a minute for five consecutive minutes, and then presented a transcript that with only two immaterial errors almost reached perfection, the percentage of accuracy being 99.9. Mr. Stich's performance is described as the finest in the history of shorthand.

But the bad demon whose entranced into this paradise she had witnessed was by this time writhing in lone-

BEAR'S LAST FIGHT

Bruin Made Big Mistake When He Tackled Turtle.

Like Ben King's Famous Pup, Slow Moving Loggerhead Demonstrated That "What He Took Hold of, He Never Let Go."

While bears are certainly dreadful antagonists, they have been known to get the worst of it when out of their element. Curious and unequal combats occur when beasts of prey attack creatures under unusual circumstances. The pursuer in such a case is likely to incur more risk than the pursued, a fact that was illustrated in a novel encounter in a harbor of Florida between a bear and a turtle.

The crew of a schooner while ashore heard a strange rumpus and pushing around a turn in the beach, saw a huge loggerhead turtle in deadly combat with a big black bear.

From the men's position it seemed that the bear had sprung upon the turtle as it was retreating toward the water, and had tried to overturn it. In some way the bear had stepped in front of the turtle, which, thrusting its head out, had quickly seized one of the bear's hind legs and held it.

At this the bear roared loudly, pawed furiously at the turtle's back, and tried to force it over. The turtle resisted with all its strength and weight. He settled down close to the ground whenever the bear made an extra effort. Then, as the bear would relax its efforts the turtle would suddenly start up and endeavor to get nearer the water, keeping his firm hold on the bear's leg.

Finally, by a sudden push and a powerful muscular effort of his head and paws, bruh managed to get the turtle half out, one side being raised a foot or two. Pursuing his advantage, he seized one of the turtle's hind flippers in his jaws, and the snap that followed showed that the bear felt that things were coming his way.

He continued to chew the flipper and endeavor to overthrow the turtle. But his antagonist worked around and finally got in a stroke with its sharp claw that badly ripped the bear's underside. This infuriated the bear to such an extent that he let go his grip on the flipper and, reaching his head down, tried to reach and free his hind leg. Herein he committed a terrible tactical error and the enraged loggerhead quickly improved the opportunity thus afforded him.

As the bear's nose came within reach the turtle let go the hind leg and quickly as a flash fastened his iron grip upon the bear's jaw. The bear was taken by surprise and roared lustily with pain and rage. The turtle pushed on and dragged his unwilling captive along. The bear saw his danger and felt it, too, for they were so near the water's edge that the waves were splashing them.

The bear continued to struggle furiously, but his strength soon began to fail, for the turtle dragged him deeper and deeper. Fighting with his head half the time under water so exhausted the bear that presently he began to gurgle. That moment was fatal. The loggerhead marched off into the sea with his enemy and the last seen of the bear was the feeble kicking of his hind legs. Next day his body was washed ashore, cut into a dozen pieces. —New York Herald.

Can An Auto Prance?

Can an automobile prance?—or is it in one this respect inferior to the horse? A few days ago a handly little truck was navigating Spring street, Jeffersonville, which is rather rough, because the war delayed repairs. It was loaded with long boards which projected far behind and practically balanced the truck on the rear axle. When holes in the street were struck the front wheels reared up so violently that the chauffeur, or driver, was catapulted into the air. He then got down and "led" his truck which did not prance unless running at least five miles an hour. Had he "let'er out" she would certainly have set on her tall.—Indianapolis News.

Ideal Bed for Invalids.

In view of the elaborate care with which most details of sick nursing have been worked out, it is more than a little curious that the maintenance of the patient's warmth in bed should have been left so long to the precarious ministry of the hot-water bottle.

At the Treloar Cripples' hospital, Alton, England, two wards are now supplied with electric mattresses, which have proved both safe and convenient in practice, even when a child is the occupant of the bed. The mattress is differentially heated, and the heating element is so disposed that the maximum warmth is generated at the foot end, less in the middle and none at all at the head end.

Some pickpockets have a favorite pair of boots that they wear as long as they can keep them on their feet, and if they are not arrested while wearing them they cut the boots up into little square pieces and give them away as "lucky tokens" to confederates.

Powerful New Explosive.

A new and very powerful explosive, which may be used in mining and for other purposes, is lead azide, a salt of hydromeric acid. The azide forms a great number of salts, as mercury azide, silver azide and sodium azide. Large crystals of lead azide and mercury azide have been found to be very sensitive to mechanical shocks, the sensitivity increasing with the size of the crystals. Even the breaking of a single large crystal is said to bring about explosion.

Record Shorthand Writing.

Hermon J. Stich, an American court reporter, wrote under most rigorous rules at the rate of 300 words a minute for five consecutive minutes, and then presented a transcript that with only two immaterial errors almost reached perfection, the percentage of accuracy being 99.9. Mr. Stich's performance is described as the finest in the history of shorthand.

But the bad demon whose entranced into this paradise she had witnessed was by this time writhing in lone-

BUSINESS MEN IN HISTORY

Interesting Question as to Whether It Is Better to Be Owner or Employee.

The main object of life is doubtless to get something out of it besides trouble, and so any critical comparison of rival methods of earning a living cannot fail to be interesting to all men. The only ones not affected are the carefree hobo shifting from place to place and the wise lad who early in life took the precaution to marry the lovely daughter of the capitalist.

Now, about the matter of running your own business or working for some one else on salary and commission. If we go into history the testimony is somewhat conflicting, writes J. R. Sprague in Sunset. Moses was a salaried man for the Pharaoh corporation and did very well for himself.

On the other hand, our old friend Dismarck, also a salaried man, built up a wonderful business for his firm, but, as so often happens, was thrown out of a job when he got along in years, and the young fellow stepped in and took over the business.

Among those who went into business for themselves, Mark Antony did well and would probably have become head of the world's greatest corporation if he had not got into fast company and wasted his time in wine suppers, houseboat parties, and so on.

Alexander the Great, strictly a business man with no foolishness about him, in ten years built up such a tremendous organization that he fretted because there were no more good-sized towns where he could establish branch houses. Napoleon, who was in business for himself, prospered exceedingly for a number of years and probably would have died rich except for an unwise second marriage and the fact that he tried to spread out too much for his capital.

We all know the outcome of the business owned and managed by William Hohenzollern. Interested creditors would do well to compare a Dunn or Bradstreet report on his affairs made in the spring of 1914 with his rating at the present time.

See Stockyards First.

Jim, his father's pride and mother's joy, had been "over there" for nearly two years. Finally word was received that he had reached an Eastern port and would soon be heading for camp to receive his little red discharge chevron.

Eagerly the home folks had waited to welcome back their hero and planned to make the day of his arrival here en route to camp a big one.

At four o'clock one afternoon Jim's voice came over the telephone to his dad: "Leaving in fifteen minutes for camp."

Unable to understand the short stop-over, the father inquired the time of his arrival in Chi.

"Well, now, it was this way," explained the warrior: "We got in at nine o'clock this morning, but I had a couple of pals with me who had never seen the stockyards, and I took them out to show them the place." —Chicago Tribune.

His Girl.

Dewey was six and it was his first year at school. He remained after school each evening, not because of failing to get ideas, for Dewey had plenty of ideas and room for more, but for sufficient reasons he had a special permit to stay. This gave him good opportunity to converse in Miss O. L. his teacher, about his "girl"—and every little brown girl around his neck nodded approval to all he said.

On this particular afternoon, after the others had gone and all was still, Dewey, with wistful, big brown eyes, said: "Miss O., you can't guess who my girl is now?" as if he were accustomed to changing. "It's Margaret," and as he turned his head this way and that the little brown girls always assenting, he wended deeper: "I never knew what love was till I saw Margaret." —Indianapolis News.

Those Yankee Vandals.

A huge electric cross formed part of a German holiday celebration in one of the bridgehead towns. On New Year's eve a private had "fraternized" to the extent of several schnapps and was walking toward his billet when he came upon a small group of Germans.

"Nob-end," said the buck genially. "Schoen," answered the admiring German, looking up at the sign.

The buck looked up. "Ja woh!" He strengthened himself and charged forward. "She's erste classe. She's mine."

A friendly M. P. soothed a sputtering burgomaster and escorted the souvenir hunter to his bunk. —Sergeant L. E. Warthman, A. E. F., in Judge.

Americans Led in Aviation Feat.

The first aviators to fly from or to the deck of a warship were Americans. Eugene Ely flew from the deck of the scout cruiser Birmingham on November 14, 1910, and on January 18, 1911, the same aviator in a flight made by him at San Francisco alighted on the deck of the battleship Pennsylvania. He then made a return flight from the deck of that warship. Other American aviators have since performed the same feat.

Stirring Incident.

"Did you find your first airplane flight exciting?"

"I certainly did," said the venturesome citizen. "At the last moment friend wife rushed up and tried to prevent me from going and when the propeller began to whirr she did a nose dive into the arms of her nearest relative." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Daily Thought.

Whatever is, is in its cause just.—Dryden.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

BIG SHOW COMING

Hiram Goes to Purchase the Necessary "Props."

He and Lemuel Shemmer Exchange Reminiscences Concerning Past Performances in Which They Had More or Less Interest.

"Top o' the morning, Lemuel!" This from Hiram Jessup, of Jessup's Cut. "Same tew yew, Hiram," returned Lemuel Shemmer, owner and clerk of the one general merchandise store of the town.

"Say, Lem," says Hiram, "besides gettin' a few things here in thuh store, I druv over tew tell yuh I've rented out the opey house for two nights the month after next week. Me and Oberlin Higgins heen a-sweepin' thuh cobwebs off' thuh chaises. Thuh planner had a nest uv eggs in it right alongside a litter uv kittens. Kin yew beat that? That reminds me; got any good white paint? I want tew paint the perskin-neum boxes in the opey house."

"Sorry, Hiram, but I ain't got a smack-o' paint in thuh hull place. Cyrus Punkweed used thuh last on his henhouse. I kin give yuh a bushel uv good strong lime that ougster do, it being quicker tew dry than paint."

"All right, Lem. I'll give yew tew tickets for thuh show fer it. It's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' they're gonna play."

"Yew won't give me no seats if they're where they wuz when them pictures about 'He Loved Her All Right, but She Moved Away in Thuh Night' wuz put on thuh sheet that druv'in' snads made such an all-fired racket."

"Theat wuz tew bad, Lem. Yew kin buy thuh best seats in thuh house this time. I want some good strong rope, too, Lem. These Uncle Toms are goin' tew give me two dollars extra if I cut a hole in thuh roof tew let Little Eva through when she goes tew Heaven on."

"Well, I'm dern sorry, Hiram. I ain't got any rope, fer Pike Logan took thuh last 10 feet. Howsomever, here's 50 feet uv good barbed wire thuh oughter do. Just tell Little Eva tew hang on between thuh points."

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

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GUY NOLMAN, Treasurer.

FIRST CALL WAS FOR SOAP

Nothing Germans at Coblenz Would Do For That Article—Pepper Came Next.

German supplies were getting rather short when the American army of occupation moved across the Rhine at Coblenz. The population was eating a rough black bread which was nothing more than bran mash, wearing paper clothes, and going virtually unwashed, as they had no soap.

There is almost nothing the Germans won't do for a piece of American soap. The washwoman will darn impossible holes in the doughboy's socks, mend his trousers, scrub his leggings, and would stand guard in his place if assured they will be rewarded with a portion of this delicacy. Soap takes the preference over cigarettes, chocolates or chewing gum.

The Germans have an initiation soap they provide for the populace. It looks like soap and makes a rich appearing lather, but it isn't soap. It doesn't do the work. You might as well try to shave with the foam from their bad-tasting beer as that soap. Having no oils or fats in it, it is plain camouflage.

Another thing the Germans are shy on is pepper. A person who has always had pepper might give it little thought and it probably would be the last thing included in an "iron ration," but go without pepper three years and you'll begin to think that it is the stuff of life.

Soap and pepper are to the Germans what pie and ice cream and going home are to the American doughboys. —The Spiker of April, published in France by the United States Army Railway Engineers.

MARY HAD NOT FORGOTTEN

Movie Actress Tells Why She Long Has Had Grudge Against Robert Hilliard.

Robert Hilliard, actor, and best-dressed man in New York theatrical circles, was introduced to Mary Pickford recently. As they shook hands he smiled and said:

"My dear Miss Pickford, I have wanted to meet you for a long time. This is a pleasure, I assure you."

"Thank you, Mr. Hilliard," replied the movie actress, "but I must say your memory for faces isn't very good."

"Why?" he asked.

"Some twenty years ago, when you were playing in 'The Littlest Girl' in Toronto, you needed a child to be the girl. My mother offered my services. I was little Gladys Smith then. You looked me over and told me to go home and wash my hands."

"No, no!" replied the horrified Hilliard. "I couldn't have said that."

"But you did," persisted Miss Pickford; "but I told you my hands weren't dirty—they were chapped. You finally gave me the job, but I took a dislike to you just the same."

"You did? Why?"

"Because," concluded Miss Pickford, "you made me go home and wash my hands, anyway, and I detested soap and water in those days."

"Well, I declare!" said Mr. Hilliard, as he arranged his boutonnair.—*Hebdomad Herald.*

Explained,
She was weeping bitter tears into her afternoon tea. "Oh, my dear!" she said to her only friend, "I don't know what I shall do. Ted and I have only been married six months, yet he spends every evening at his club."

"Well, don't worry, darling," said the other. "Percy's just the same. But I shall never scold him again for spending so much time at his club."

"Why not?"

"Well, last night a burglar got into the house and my husband knocked him senseless with a poker. I've heard several men speak of him as a poker expert. He has evidently been practicing at the club for just such an emergency."—Exchange.

ANTS AS EXCAVATORS

Everyone has observed trees that have been hollowed out by ants, and it is apparent that their biting powers are equal to working in the hardest woods. In tunneling, ants are expert, and authentic cases are known of their tunneling under ditches and streams. Indeed, a South American ant is said to have excavated a tunnel under the bed of the Parahyba river at a place where it is as broad as the Thames at London bridge.

Old Tradition Exploded.

Again that old stuff about "giants in these days" has been rudely punctured by the museum visitors inspecting suits of armor worn by doughty knights in the "fifties." One of our regular doughboys of average proportions cannot get his arms into the 12 pieces, and the average schoolboy of the present day would find the suit uncomfortably tight.—Florida Times-Union.

ONLY FEW COLORS

Women Must Use Shades That Are Picked for Them.

Wearers of Garments Have Little or No Chance to Exercise Own Taste, Says Writer.

Launching a new color nowadays is attended with as much ceremony as the launching of a battleship, Amy E. Hogeboom writes in the New York Herald. Not that there is such a thing as a new color, nor that colors are scarce. Neither has it anything to do with the dye situation, but the fact is that the manufacturers assemble each season and decide to allow certain shades to be placed on the market at that season. If you should wish for any shade which they have decided is not to be you may as well give up in the beginning. This does not happen as often as it might were the majority of the well-dressed women not cleverly coaxed into wanting the shade that the manufacturers have decided they shall want.

Allowing only a few colors out of the bag at one time has its advantages, for when the popularity of one has worn off a bit there are plenty of others left from which to select the next one for the center of the stage. The disadvantage is that as far as the woman herself is concerned she has little or no opportunity to exercise her own taste; she is almost as helpless in the matter as she would be had she no color sense at all. She may find a dressmaker willing to cut her gown something as she wishes or a tailor who may humor her in a like manner, but unless she has special dyeing done for her she must select from the colors set before her.

Last fall some one hit upon a shade which he called human as an especial attraction. It might have been inspired by some canon of art or it might have been suggested by the Russian dressing of the business man's luncheon, but the women wore it, and that is all they had to say about it.

For the greater part the women are willing sheep, in matters of dress, be it color or line, and if not naturally thus inclined they show good sense not to try to stray too far away. Having purchased one article in a color not approved by the color censor, for really we have censors for everything nowadays, it will be found impossible to match that color in anything else and an utterly hopeless task.

ONE NEW BATHING COSTUME



A stunning bathing costume on new lines with the knee-fitting breeches which are the very latest thing. A quite elaborate hat is worn to match the suit.

Practical and Smart

It one must wear furs in midsummer—and it has been proved how practical they are aside from their undisputed smartness—it is by far the best plan to have a distinctly different set of summer peltry and send all the winter furs to cold storage for the hot spell. Furs are like plants; they have to rest once in a while between seasons of blooming out in beauty, and the fur neckpiece or coat that was worn month in and month out with no period of recuperation would soon become shabby and lifeless looking.

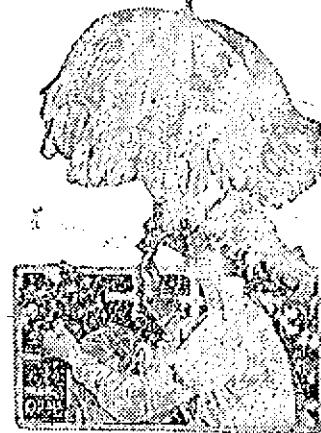
Velvets Add Daintiness.

The woman who is trim from top to toe never forgets that a veil is the last touch in daintiness for any outdoor costume. This year she is wearing one of the big-meshed veils that seem to be the fad; but just because veil meshes are so big fashion has whimsically introduced they meshed patterns that are scattered over the veil in an effect of contrast.

I believe that much unhappiness comes from attempts to prolong family connection unduly, and to make people hang together artificially who would never naturally do so. I am certain my father, after he was forty, did not wish to see my grandmother any more. Speaking for myself, I have no wish to see my father again.

—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

FEATHERS, HAT AND PARASOL



Feathers are the really fashionable trimming this season. This hat and parasol are of the most handsome shade of robin's egg blue; the feathers are blue, too, while a rosebud on the brim is a blushing pink rambler.

THEY ARE SURE TO SHRINK

When Buying House-dresses, or Making Them, Allow for One Size Larger.

Always have enough house-dresses. To be sure cottons are high priced, but if you make them yourself or buy them at a store where the prices are not exorbitant the cost should not be prohibitive. If you buy them ready made do make sure to get them a size larger than your regular size. They are sure to shrink and it is almost never that the manufacturer shrinks the materials before the dresses are cut out. If you make your own then you have the advantage in being able to shrink it well beforehand. Even then you must remember that the goods will probably shrink a little more in the third and fourth washing so do not make them a bit scrappy, but add a little for this later shrinkage.

On the other hand white does show the least spot very soon, and to the housewife who has to pay for her laundry work by the piece there is certainly a disadvantage in this. Often a white house-dress may be kept for several days simply by removing a single spot or streak as it comes. This can be done with a little warm water and soap applied with a cloth.

KODAK PURSE IS NEW STYLE

Contrivance Opens Like Picture-Making Outfit; Contains Small Receipts for Money.

The canteen vaulty bag and purse will no longer have everything its own way in the fashion field of faddish purses. It now has a rival—this is the kodak purse. People who design pocketbooks are becoming quite as versatile as the makers of gowns in finding sources of inspiration for their patterns, and now they have turned their thought to the kodak, which, after all, is a likely idea to work out in a purse.

These new vaulty bags of colored crease leathers are made in the form of small emblems. Opening just like a kodak, the front piece drops down, revealing a generous mirror. They are fitted with the accessories of beauty, such as lip stick, powder box, mirror and an eyebrow pencil, as well as a memorandum pad for shopping. Of course, these are the important things in the present-day shopping bag.

It might be mentioned casually that they also contain a small receptacle for the almighty dollar, which seems to be the last thing considered when making present-day shopping bags.

STYLES IN NEW YORK

A blouse of bright printed silk is joined to a skirt of accordion-plaited tulle in plain color.

Straight-line, unbuttoned suits averaging 40 inches in length were worn by many fashionable women at the Belmont races.

The talk of Irish lace as returning more and more to favor for the better grade of blouse is persistent.

Extremely long fringes are used on several French imports, bringing models that would otherwise end at the hips to knee length.

Shades of brown and burnt orange are said to be good.

Silk pongee summer suits, some lined with vivid shades of crepe de chine, favor oriental lines, including the mandarin coat.

White tulle is spoken of as one of the most popular materials for high priced sports overblouses.

Checks Are the Thing.

Checks are in for a good deal of attention. They appear in many of the new ribbons, and some of the newest sweaters are knitted in checked designs. Often, too, a sweater is made with a checked border, and with a checked band at the lower edge of the full sleeves.

The First Silk.

The first silk was made 2000 B. C. by the wife of a Chinese emperor, Aristole, in 850 B. C., first mentioned silk among the Greeks. The manufacture of silk was carried on in Sicily in the twelfth century, later spreading to Italy, Spain, and the south of France. It was not manufactured in England before 1604.

POSIES FOR HATS

Summer Headgear Trimmed With Flowers and Fruits.

Lilacs, Wistaria, Lilies and Green House Products are Used—Feathers Popular.

The old-fashioned flower-laden hat in leghorn and in horsehair straw has come back to us from out of the past, and, true to type, it is trimmed with collections of flowers in striking combinations of vivid colors. White and purple lilacs are used with sprays of wistaria, and large flowers, such as tiger lilies, pond lilies and even calla lilies are used on the larger shapes, says Vogue. The flower-covered crown is particularly adapted to the young girl. For instance, hat of a delicate lavender horsehair straw which shines like silver in the sunlight, has a crown of old-fashioned pink. For the older woman, black lace is shown for midsummer—not, as one might think, in an all-lace hat, but as a softening for the harshness of white leghorn. It also is used to veil the colored flowers of the large summer hat that is stiff in line, rather than the floppy one for the young girl.

Odd materials are making their appearance in the midsummer hats. Corn husks that have been dried in the sun and hand painted make an ideal turban. They are light and, when woven together, are fashioned into a most durable hat. Softly draped turbans and brim hats, either mushroom in shape or with turned brims, are shown in shaggy felt or in long-haired silk devoré.

Feather hats will undoubtedly be seen throughout the summer. The uncultured ostrich feathers are, perhaps, most frequently used. Glycerine ostrich and ostrich tips are used on the large summer hats. For instance, in a large shape of thin straw in lemon yellow, four tips in different colors entirely cover the crown, while the spines of these feathers are painted in a vivid color. An orchid colored tip may have a vivid green spine, while a French blue tip may have a cerise spine. Tippe, as another novelty, is making a number of smart hats with wreaths of fruit—lemons, oranges, cherries, grapes and other hothouse products. One of the smartest.

On the other hand white does show the least spot very soon, and to the housewife who has to pay for her laundry work by the piece there is certainly a disadvantage in this. Often a white house-dress may be kept for several days simply by removing a single spot or streak as it comes. This can be done with a little warm water and soap applied with a cloth.

BLOUSE SLIPS OVER HEAD

Late Paris Arrival Has Round Neck Opening and Fastens Along One Shoulder.

Something very new and quite the latest thing in Paris is a blouse that has a round neck opening and slips over the head, fastening along one shoulder. The sleeves are cut kimono style, in one with the garment, and reach midway between shoulder and elbow. There is no fit to the blouse, which hangs in straight, soft lines from neck to hip, a knotted silk cord or narrow sash holding in the material at a low waistline. A most artistic and picturesquely blouse is "in casque" and ideally comfortable for lounging about the house, but it rather lacks the formality as an away-from-home garment, although in Paris these loose blouses, almost without sleeves, are seen everywhere—in the street, at the restaurants and on the tennis courts. Sometimes the material is soft silk crepe, sometimes chiffon is used, and cutout blouses in la casque style are of thin, white silk or satin, with hemstitching around.

FOULARD HAS FIRST PLACE

Fabric is Prime Favorite Among Silk Materials for Wear During Warm Weather.

Among the silk materials for the warm-weather frock, the foulard has first place. The designs this season are exceedingly varied. The polka dot ranges in size from a pin-head to a half dollar. One very good pattern recently noted had several different-sized circles of white clustered together and plentifully scattered over the surface of a navy blue ground. A very good-looking costume of this design was combined with plain one-tone silk. The frock was simple of line. The plain material formed the body of the blouse and simulated plenum, while the short sleeves and scalloped ruffles were of the polka dot foulard. Completing the costume was a leghorn hat trimmed with scarlet flowers.

To wear with many of the charming little organdie frocks wide-brimmed hats of the same material have been especially fashioned. These are trimmed with taffeta ribbon, and sometimes faced with taffeta. Jersey cloth, both in silk and wool, is one of the most favored silk materials.

IN NEW UMBRELLA HANDLES

Bakelite is Latest Material, Finished With Loop of Same Material or of Leather.

To be quite in accord with the prevailing mode, one should see that the new umbrella boasts of a bakelite handle, finishing with a loop of the same material, or of leather, which will help one to retain this accessory in her possession for a reasonable length of time. The new substance comes in a variety of colors and can be obtained both transparent and opaque, to suit the individual taste.

The white bakelite closely resembles ivory or a very fine celluloid; when yellow, it is clear like amber, and in delicate green it is slightly figured and almost like jade. The round handle is movable to suit the convenience of the person carrying it, and the leather loops are attached at the lower part of the straight handle. When one has learned the value of these protective loops, they are found almost necessary thereafter.

Short-Sleeved Summer Gown.

Youthful style dresses of gingham, voile, organdie and calico have sleeves ending just above the elbow, medium in width and finished with turn-back cuffs. These styles of course mean long gloves.

Do We Eat Too Much?

One meal a day was the custom of the Greek patricians; the soldiers and plebeians had two; only the aristocracy of the population ate three. And the Greek patricians were the healthiest of the population, and lived the longest. The moral is obvious—if you want to apply it.

RICH AND HEAVY SATIN GOWN



This is a heavy, yet soft satin with a quaint piping of plaited satin hemmed in. The white dots are lawn and little French dots secure it.

TRIMMING FOR GIRLS' FROCKS

Crochet Buttons and Loops Among the Embellishments Added to Youthful Clothes.

All manner of dainty trimmings are used on frocks for the small girl. For instance, a charming model of white batiste had a narrow plaited frill of flesh-tinted organdie edging the narrow turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs. The short bodice was made with box plait effect at the front, each side being edged with a fell. Pale pink crochet buttons and loops added a further touch of embellishment.

Many play frocks take on the lines of a slip-on the gown fastening being at the side or both sides or at the front at the upper part. A smart little frock was made of plain and flowered material. The lower part of plain material was set on to the upper part, the joining being cut in tab form, each tab ornamented by three pearl buttons and cord loops. The neck was square and the fastening was at either side of the blouse front—the closing being effected by buttons and loops. The upper part of the frock was of the plain material.

FOULARD HAS FIRST PLACE

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Among

Historical and Genealogical

Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written. The full name and address of the writer must be given in full.
2. Make all queries as brief as possible, and when possible, 4. Write on one side of the paper only.
3. Make all queries as brief as possible, and when possible, 4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES

REVOLUTIONARY FORTS IN AND AROUND NEWPORT

By EDWARD FIELD

(Continued from July 19)

Continuing southward were the forts and intrenchments hitherto referred to in and around Newport. When the American army again occupied this territory, additional works were built, and these already existing were strengthened. A work was built on Coaster's Island, and another on Rose Island, armed with forty pieces of heavy artillery.

In 1781, a battery was erected on Hallidon Hill, as this height commanded a short artillery range all the batteries at Brenton's Point and on Goat Island.

This fort was called Fort Chastellux "after the Chevalier de Chastellux, one of Rochambeau's Maréchaux des Camps;" after the Revolution it was called Fort Harrison, being on the Harrison farm; and later it was called "Fort Denham, from some local association." General Culum, in his work previously referred to, says that in 1884 a portion of this fort was situated in front of the Thorp cottage (between Berkley and King streets), while yet another work was visible on the "Ocean drive," near the southwest extremity of the island, toward Castle Hill; both have since disappeared.

To the west of Newport on Conanicut, was located, in 1777, the Dumplings Rock battery, having one armament of eight 18-pound guns.

No vestige of this remains. Fort Dumplings, now torn down, was of later construction, it being built between the years 1788 and 1809. At that time, a new system of works for the protection of Narragansett Bay was projected, among which was the Dumplings fort. The construction of this system was placed under the supervision of Major Louis Tousard, a Frenchman, who had served gallantly with the American army during the Revolution, losing an arm at the action of Butt's Hill. This fort is often alluded to as a relic of the Revolution, and to correct this mistaken idea this reference to it is made. South of the Dumplings, however, toward Beaver Tail, was another fort, which has since disappeared, while to the north toward Beaver Head on the west side of the island was another. This is yet well preserved and is situated on the Clarke farm; these completed the defences on Conanicut.

Perhaps, however, it would be an injustice to omit from the Conanicut defenses, mention of "Eldred's one-gun battery," for it appears to have been of some consequence, after all.

On the Eldred farm on the east side of Conanicut lived Farmer Eldred, a patriot of the purest type. On his farm there was a great rock on the high land overlooking the water; here Farmer Eldred planted one of the guns taken from the fort on the island. From time to time the patriotic old farmer would amuse himself by firing a shot at the British vessels as they passed up and down the east passage.

One day he was fortunate enough to put a ball through the mainsail of one of the enemy's ships. This little pleasure, on the part of Farmer Eldred, was not relished by the British; a boat was lowered, and a force sent ashore to dislodge the company, which it was supposed occupied the station, and spike the gun. Upon seeing the boat lowered, Mr. Eldred quickly hid himself in the swamp on his farm, and when the boat's party arrived on the spot nothing was found but the gun mounted in the cleft of the rock. This they spiked, but the company they expected to capture had vanished as completely as though swallowed up by the earth. This was Eldred's one-gun battery.

All these works on Conanicut were occupied by the British, from the time they landed at Newport, in December, 1776, until the 8th of August, 1778, but on this date, in anticipation of the occupancy of the island by the French, the British forces spiked the guns, destroyed the magazines, abandoned the works, and retreated to Newport.

Across the west passage on the mainland in South Kingstown, at what is called Bonnet Point, was an earth-work called the Bonnet battery; this was thrown up during the years 1777 and 1778, about the time the forts on Conanicut were built. It was an elliptical work and can be seen there today. It was continuously occupied by Rhode Island troops.

The form of the fort at the Bonnet has, undoubtedly, been much changed since it was erected during the Revolution. Twice since that time has it been rebuilt and occupied for the defense of the state. During the War of 1812 a battery was located here; and during the Civil War, when it was reported that the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was off the coast, it was again strengthened, and an artillery company located here for some weeks.

So far as a careful study of the records and authorities relating to the Revolutionary period will disclose, the various forts and means of defense here described are all that were erected on Rhode Island soil during the struggle for American independence.

During the war, on occasions of alarm, artillery companies were stationed at many points along the shore, and simple breast works were thrown up to cover the guns, but they are hardly to be considered as fortifications.

While many of these works have entirely disappeared, there are yet enough left to recall those stirring days when a foreign foe menaced the Narragansett shores and our fathers fought for liberty.

EARLY POSTMASTERS OF NEWPORT

The record of Newport's postmaster can be traced back as far as 1712, when Newport received the mails directly from the old country, and long before the establishment of regular post routes through the colonies. As early as 1712 Cuthbert Campbell was entrusted with the duties of dispensing the mails in Newport. He remained in office until 1721, when he was succeeded by Thomas Flowers. Some years afterwards it appears that Campbell was reappointed to the postmastership, as we find him exercising the office in 1738.

Thomas Vernon, who was born May 22, 1718, held the position of postmaster from about 1750 to 1775. Vernon was a Loyalist, adhering to the cause of Great Britain. He died on the first of May, 1784, aged 66 years.

Vernon was succeeded by Solomon Southwick, who was also for many years publisher of the Mercury. Jacob Richardson was Southwick's successor in the post office, where he ably did his duty for many years. The next to hold the office was Benjamin B. Mumford, who died in office, and was succeeded by Robert B. Cranston. Cranston's successor was Robert R. Carr. In 1841, Asher Robbins was appointed to the postmastership, and held the office until his death, which occurred on Feb. 22, 1845. Judge Joseph Joslin, then became postmaster, and in succession gave way to Timothy Coggeshall. Mr. Coggeshall was succeeded by the late James Atkinson in 1857, and in 1880 Mr. Thomas Coggeshall entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

AN OLD RHODE ISLAND DIVORCE CASE

In 1665 the following case occurred in Rhode Island: Peter Tollman applied for a divorce from his wife. The woman being brought before the assembly, admitted the charge. The petition was granted at once, and the criminal, upon her own confession, was arraigned for sentence. The penalty was a fine and whipping, and she was accordingly sentenced, by the terms of the law, to pay the fine of 10 pounds and to receive fifteen stripes at Portsmouth on the ensuing Monday, and on the following week another fifteen stripes at Newport, and to be imprisoned until the sentence was fulfilled. Upon her petition for mercy the court again examined her as to whether she intended to return to her husband. This she refused to do upon any terms. Her petition was denied and she was remanded for punishment. The "benign whip" failed to reunite this once happy family.

THE NEWPORT HEBREWS

The Jews, who did so much to promote the interests of Newport, were seen here as early as 1677, or perhaps earlier. At that time they bought a piece of ground "for a burial place." In 1684 the Jews in the colony, in response to their petition, received the assurance of the General Assembly that they would have the same protection as was enjoyed by other foreign residents, they being equally obedient to existing laws.

The Jews who settled in Newport were not only noted for their knowledge of mercantile and commercial affairs, but also for their industry, enterprise and probity. They kept to their calling, took but little part in politics, and they seem to have avoided both the marine and military service. They were neither good sailors nor good soldiers; nor do they appear to have been fond of books.

After 1750 the Jewish population increased rapidly, and in 1762, there were about sixty families in Newport, a number that warranted the founding of a synagogue, which was begun that year, and was dedicated with great ceremony, in 1763. The architect was Peter Harrison, whose fidelity to the rules of classic architecture is seen in the Old City Hall and Redwood Library, all of which owe their correct proportions to his scrupulous care.

Aaron Lopez was born in Portugal and came to America about 1746, to better his fortunes. He soon won for himself a place and a name, for his ships sailed upon almost every sea. He owned nearly thirty square-rigged vessels, chiefly employed in the European and West Indian trade, and they opened for business on Monday. Fresh fruit, vegetables, and home-made cakes and pies. They are assisted by Miss Ruth Wilkey.

Mrs. Josephine Brown is suffering with blood poisoning in the hand. She had an operation performed upon it recently by Dr. Stewart of Newport and Dr. DeBlois of this town. Her sister, Mrs. Almina Tallman, has a similar affliction on her foot, although not as serious as that of Mrs. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Anthony, who have been spending the past three weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, Sr., started on Friday morning on the return trip to their home in Gary, Ind.

There was a large number of candidates present at the confirmation which was held at St. Anthony's Church on Sunday morning.

The St. Paul's Guild, which held its twenty-second annual lawn party, had a stormy day for their fete, this being the first since 20 years ago. Although the weather was unpropitious, they made \$20 more than the preceding year, which was an ideal day for the affair. It is thought that the proceeds will amount to about \$358.

The work on the East Main road, which is under construction, has progressed so far that it is necessary to detour at Cosy Corner and go nearly to Bristol Ferry, a much longer distance than along the East Main Road.

his returns were often large, his risks were proportionately great. A series of losses compelled him to stop payment. When this was known in England his creditors gave every assurance of their confidence in him and offered him an unlimited supply of goods to enable him to go on with his business. To avail himself of this liberal offer it became necessary for him to take the benefit of the Insolvent act. He was again successful, and in a few years invited all his creditors in America to dine with him. That was a cheerful party we can hardly doubt, for every one at the table found a check in his plate for the whole amount due him, principal and interest. Hannah R. Riviera, his widow, who died at New York Nov. 4, 1820, is said to have been more than 100 years old.

Of the Pollock family there were a number, and they were intimately connected with the Pollocks of North Carolina. Isaac Pollock was in business in Newport as early as 1753. His partner was Moses Levy. That year they had a "falling out," and their affairs were placed in the hands of Daniel Ayraut, Jr., and Walter Cranston, two prominent citizens, for adjustment.

(To be Continued)

QUERIES.

10427. ALDRICH — When was Mary, wife of Joseph Aldrich, born; she died some time after 1713? Joseph was born July 14, 1663, and died April 24, 1705. There were three children, Joseph, Elias and Sarah.—A. B.

10428. EASTER — Whom did Roger Easter marry and what was the date of marriage? He died in 1687. They had three children, Joseph, who married July 8, 1725; Deborah Inman, daughter of John and Mary (Whitman) Inman; Phillip, whose dates I do not know; Sarah, who married Thomas Hunter.—K. L. T.

10429. RATHBONE — John and Margaret Rathbone, first settlers of Block Island, had eight children, viz: Thomas, born 1657, died Dec. 26, 1733; John, born —, died 1723; William, born —, died 1727; Joseph, born —, died 1749; Samuel, born Aug. 3, 1672, died Jan. 24, 1757; Sarah, born —, died —; Margaret, born —, died —; Elizabeth, born —, died —. Would like to have the missing dates filled in.—B. A. R.

10430. SCRANTON — What was the parentage of Mary, wife of Thomas Scranton; she died 1742. Thomas was born 1641, died 1724; he was the son of Thomas. There were four children: Stephen, Daniel, Thomas and John. What were their dates?—L. T. J.

10424. LAWTON — Isaac (3) Lawton, born May 26, 1681, married Dec. 25, 1681, Mary Hill, daughter of Jonathan. Their children were Elizabeth, born Nov. 24, 1705; John, born Nov. 10, 1708; Rebecca, born April 24, 1711; Patience, born Jan. 20, 1714; Mary, born Jan. 5, 1727.—P. L.

PORTSMOUTH

Game Warden Charles B. Harrington found the dead bodies of two deer recently, which had been shot, and left lying in the woods belonging to Mr. Manuel Goularte. Mr. Goularte is in the Hospital Corps at Camp Devens, where he has been stationed for the past 18 months. Deer are very numerous in this part of the town. Mr. George Anthony, Jr., observed them feeding on his land, coming regularly to a certain lot of rye at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Once he counted 17, and they were not alarmed at his presence, but continued to feed.

Miss Ruth E. Brown of Washington, D. C., arrived in this town on Tuesday evening for a three weeks' vacation, which she will spend with her father, Mr. George A. Brown, and her sister, Mrs. Newton Holland. Miss Brown is a civil service employee in Washington.

Mr. Charles Boyd and his sister, Miss Katherine Boyd, have recently had a little shop built at the corner of East Main Road and Turnpike Avenue, called Cosy Corner, which opened for business on Monday. Fresh fruit, vegetables, and home-made cakes and pies. They are assisted by Miss Ruth Wilkey.

Mrs. Josephine Brown is suffering with blood poisoning in the hand. She had an operation performed upon it recently by Dr. Stewart of Newport and Dr. DeBlois of this town. Her sister, Mrs. Almina Tallman, has a similar affliction on her foot, although not as serious as that of Mrs. Brown.

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Can You Beat It?

To prevent misuse of automobiles a device has been invented that prints within a locked box a record of the time and duration of every stop made by a car to which it is attached and the distance and speed between stops.

Watch for Airquakes.

An English astronomer of prominence has advanced the theory that there are airquakes, entirely independent of earthquakes, that are caused by the explosion of meteors in the atmosphere.

Mortgagee's Sale

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1919, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises hereafter mentioned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage made and executed by Charles Littlefield, William H. Sharpe, Silas W. Scott, J. Elton Sprague, and Edward Sprague, to the Probate Court of the County of New Shoreham, Block Island, dated the 13th day of March, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Town Clerk of the Town of New Shoreham, in the real estate mortgage No. 3 at page 467, the conditions of said deed of mortgage having been broken.

All the land of said Town of New Shoreham, bounded northerly on the highway, and partly on land of William S. Scott, easterly on land of Samuel L. Browning, southerly on land of Simon L. Sands, and partly on land of said William S. Scott, and westerly on land of William S. Scott, all being rotund about the same or less, together with the house thereon known as the Brighton House and all other buildings and improvements thereon or however otherwise bounded or described, it being the same premises conveyed to the grantors by deed, in which this grantee bearing date, by order of the holder of said mortgage, who hereby gives notice of his intentions to bid at said sale or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

WILLIAM R. CHAMPION, Attorney for Holder of said Mortgage.

2-26-3w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 22nd, 1919.

Estate of Daniel Maguire AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Daniel Maguire, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate in the same as received and referred to the twenty-sixth day of August, next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

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